QUICK REFERENCE

Yes.	ah·*ree*	*Arí.*
No.	*mah*·nah	*Mana.*
Please.	ah·*lyee*·choo	*Allichu.*
Thank you.	sool·*pai*·kee	*Sulpayki.*

Excuse me.
dees·peen·sah·*yoo*·wai — *Dispinsayuway.*

How much is this?
hai·*k'ah*·tahkh chai? — *¿Hayk'ataq chay?*

How do we get to ...?
ee·mai·*nah*·tahkh ... ·mahn chah·*yahn*·chees? — *¿Imaynataq ...-man chayanchis?*

Straight ahead.
syookh/dee·*ree*·choo — *Siwk/Dirichu.*

To the left/right.
lyoo·*k'ee*·mahn/ pah·*nyah*·mahn — *Lluq'iman/ Pañaman.*

Where can I find drinking water?
mai·*pee*·tahkh ook·*yah*·nah oo·*noo*·tah tah·ree·*rui*·mahn? — *¿Maypitaq ukyana unuta tarirquyman?*

Thank you for all your help.
sool·*pai* yah·nah·pah·wahs·kai·kee·*mahn*·tah — *Sulpáy yanapawas-qaykimanta.*

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2nd Edition

NUMBERS

0	*ch'oo*·sahkh	*ch'usaq*	11	*choon*·kah hokh·*nee*·yokh	*chunka huqniyuq*
1	hokh	*huq*	12	*choon*·kah ees·kai·*nee*·yokh	*chunka iskayniyuq*
2	*ees*·kai	*iskay*	13	*choon*·kah keen·*sah*·yokh	*chunka kinsayuq*
3	*keen*·sah	*kinsa*	20	*ees*·kay *choon*·kah	*iskay chunka*
4	*tah*·wah	*tawa*	21	*ees*·kay *choon*·kah hokh·*nee*·yokh	*iskay chunka huqniyuq*
5	*pees*·kah	*pisqa*	30	*keen*·sah *choon*·kah	*kinsa chunka*
6	*sokh*·tah	*suqta*	40	*tah*·wah *choon*·kah	*tawa chunka*
7	*kahn*·chees	*qanchis*	100	*pah*·chahkh	*pachak*
8	*poo*·sakh	*pusaq*			
9	*ees*·kon	*isqun*			
10	*choon*·kah	*chunka*			

URGENT!

It's an emergency!
seen·chee os·k-hai·*pahkh*·mee! — *¡Sinchi usqhaypaqmi!*

Could you please help?
ah·*lyee*·choo yah·nah·pah·wahn·kee·koo·*mahn*·choo? — *¿Allichu yanapa-wankikumanchu?*

I'm lost.
cheen·kai cheen·*kai*·lyah poo·ree·*koo*·nee — *Chinkay chinkaylla purikuni.*

I'm sick.
on·ko·*shah*·neen — *Unqushanin.*

I'm allergic.
ah·leer·*hee*·koon *kah*·nee — *Alirhikun kani.*

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About the Author

Serafín M. Coronel-Molina is a native speaker of Quechua from the Peruvian highlands with experience in indigenous language policy and planning and second language acquisition. He has taught Spanish and Quechua at different times in various institutions in Peru, Mexico and the United States, and most recently taught both languages at the University of Michigan for two years with a joint appointment in the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, and the Latin American and Caribbean Studies Program. He is currently finishing his doctoral program through the Graduate School of Education at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia (USA). He has published scholarly articles and presented papers both nationally and internationally relating to indigenous language policy/planning in the Andean region, and Quechua sociolinguistics, including one article written entirely in Quechua about Quechua language planning, and published in the journal Amerindia: Revue d'Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne (vol. 24).

From the Author

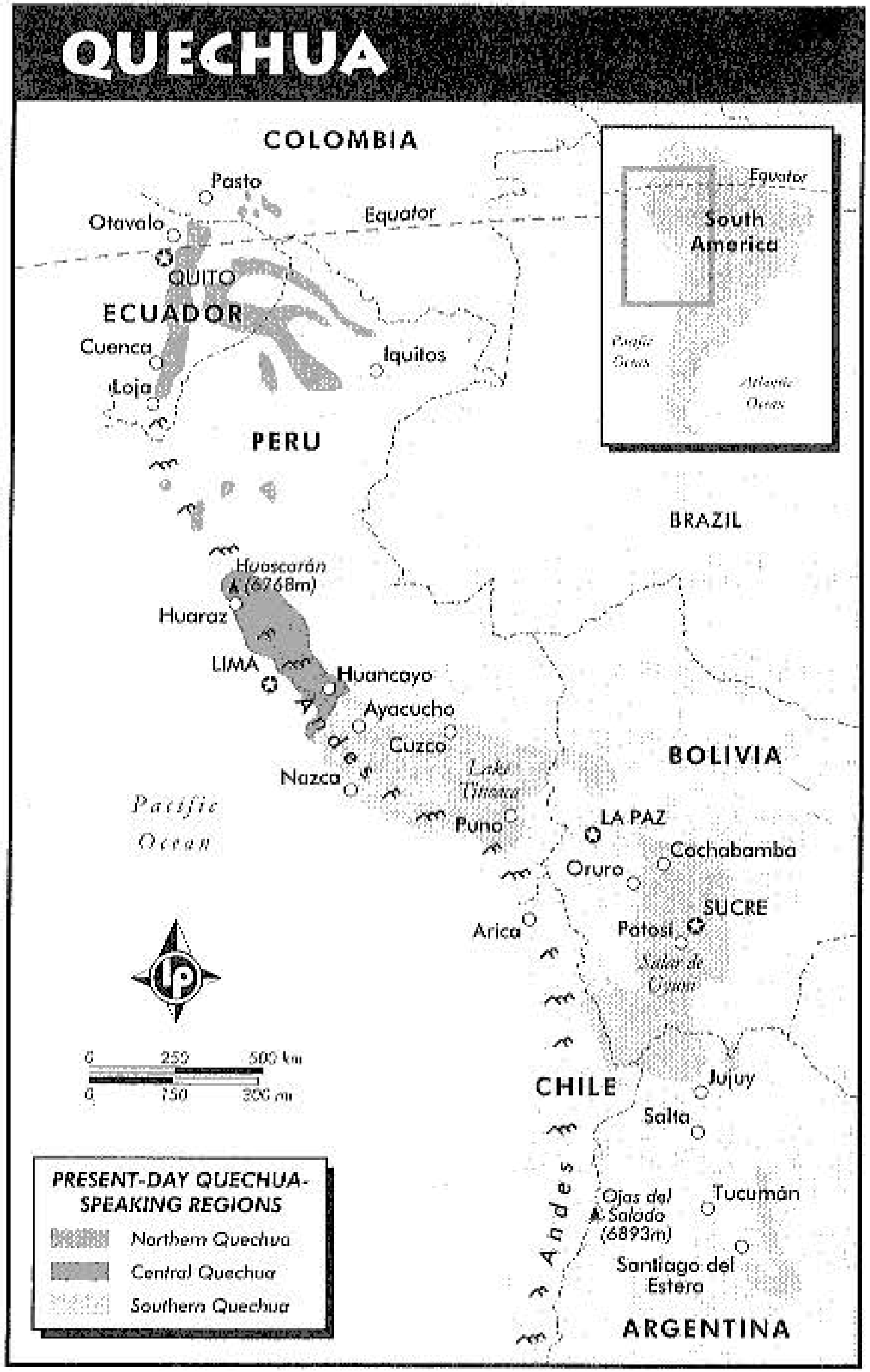
No book comes into being without the help and support of many people, and this one is no exception. Thus I would like to gratefully acknowledge the patience and understanding of my wife, Linda Grabner-Coronel, and my daughter Flor de María, when I was so single-mindedly concentrating on the writing of this phrasebook. Even more, I owe my wife a large debt of gratitude for going so far as to stay up late with me many a night to help me proofread the text and keep details consistent throughout the book. I couldn't have done it without her eagle eyes. Annelies Mertens, my editor, is another person whose sharp eyes, linguistic knowledge and editorial skill helped polish the book into publishable form, and I thank her for her patience with my idiosyncratic working style. Finally, to my

friend and native Quechua speaker Juan Arroyo, I offer my thanks for a helpful telephone conversation in and about Quechua, when he helped me to judge the comprehensibility of a few phrases I had struggled with. All of these people have contributed to making this phrasebook the useful tool it is. Grateful acknowledgment is made to Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino/Lingüística Aymara, Lima, Peru: Centro de Estudios Regionales Andinos 'Bartolomé de Las Casas' for use of data from their Quechua language map © 2000.

From the Publisher

And the *Quechua phrasebook* relay is off ... first out of the gates is editor Annelies Mertens in fine style then senior editor Karin Vidstrup Monk who's taking the whip to Grammar and Pronunciation ... meanwhile author queries are deftly handled by editor Sophie Putman, as it comes round the corner to Sally Steward who's proofing the text and handing the dictionaries to senior editor Karina Coates. But what's this? Coming up on the inside to oversee production is acting senior editor Ben Handicott ... now editor Meg Worby's reining it in, neck and neck with star designer Patrick Marris, a real favourite in layout circles ... he's trained the promising yearling designer Yvonne Bischofberger, backed up by freelancer Jo Adams ... designer Yuki Kamimura's coming in from the outside to knock off Grammar but it's an upset folks, Grammar's winning! Beautiful form here from illustrator Rosie Silva-Guevara, will you look at the superb cover ... senior designer Fabrice Rocher's scheduled to come in on time and cartographer Natasha Velleley's handling the course as if she drew the map herself. A couple of late entries here in Karina Coates – a good finisher – and editor Emma Koch who knows her contents ... publishing manager Jim Jenkin's going to be very pleased with backing this one. What a magnificent result folks and a great end to the season!

CONTENTS



INTRODUCTION

Travelling in the Andes will be much more enjoyable and worthwhile if you can speak some Quechua, the language of the Incas, also known as *runasimi*, roo·nah·*see*·mee.

Despite the official status of Spanish, which was brought to Latin America by the conquistadors, you'll find that Quechua is spoken in six South American countries: Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Argentina and Chile. Most Quechua speakers are found in the Andes, although some live in the jungle or on the coast.

Quechua is actually a family of languages that has been spoken by many different peoples in the Andean region long before the Incas began to consolidate their empire in the 13th century AD. The Inca empire reached the height of its development in the 15th century, just 70 years before the arrival of the Spaniards in 1532. The Incas adopted Quechua as their official language in order to facilitate communication with their multilingual subjects.

Today, there are approximately 24 different dialects of Quechua, divided into regional branches known as Northern, Central and Southern Quechua. All these varieties combined are spoken by approximately eight to 10 million people, making Quechua the most widely spoken indigenous language in the Americas.

IN CASE I DON'T SEE YOU ...

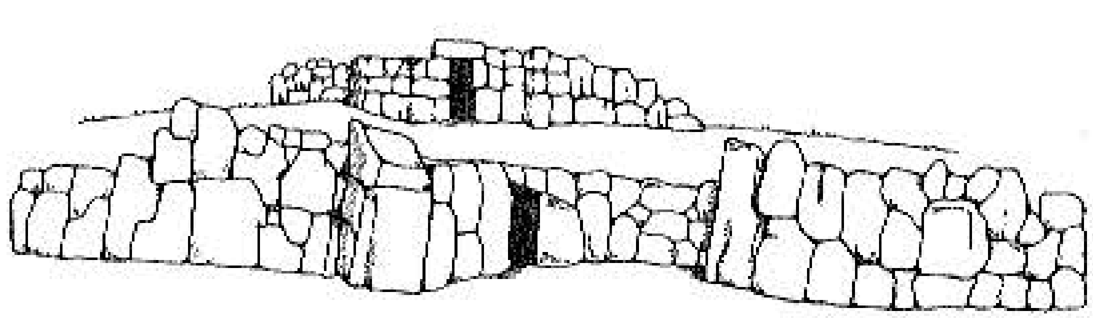
The expressions *Wuynus diyas*, *Wuynas tardis* and *Wuynas nuchis*, for 'Good morning', 'Good afternoon' and 'Good evening/night', were borrowed long ago from Spanish and have become much more common than the original Quechua words.

In this phrasebook, we use the Cuzco variety of Quechua, a southern Peruvian dialect (in the Southern Quechua linguistic branch), which is the most widely spoken in the Quechua family. It's well understood in the Peruvian departments of Apurímac, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Huancavelica and Puno, in all of Bolivia, and in the province of Santiago del Estero in Argentina, despite small differences. It can be partially understood in all other Quechua-speaking areas of the Andes, although there are some minor regional variations in pronunciation, word endings and vocabulary. You should be able to get your basic message across with Cuzco Quechua wherever you travel in the Andes.

By speaking some Quechua, you'll break down invisible barriers and show people that you have a genuine interest in their culture and language. Hearing it spoken by foreigners, however haltingly, will be appreciated by native speakers. They'll gain through seeing their language valued by visitors, and your experience will be enhanced through the goodwill shared with them.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

adj	adjective	pl	plural
adv	adverb	prep	preposition
f	feminine	pron	pronoun
inf	infinitive	sg	singular
m	masculine	v	verb
n	noun		



PRONUNCIATION

Quechua is fairly straightforward to pronounce. Beside each word and phrase in this book, you'll find a simple pronunciation guide. It appears in colour and words are divided into syllables with a dot. The Quechua writing system is represented by italic letters.



VOWEL SOUNDS

In spoken Quechua, there are five vowel sounds that correspond to the three basic written vowels (*a*, *i* and *u*) of the official Quechua writing system, as approved by the Peruvian government in 1985.

Sound	Description	Quechua	
ah	as the 'a' in 'father'	*a*	
ee	as the 'ee' in 'see'	*i, iy*	
e	as the 'e' in 'bet'	*i*	(when found before or after consonants *q*, *q'* or *qh*)
oo	as the 'oo' in 'hoot'	*u, uw*	
o	as the 'o' in 'got'	*u*	(when found before or after consonants *q*, *q'* or *qh*)

Diphthongs

The Quechua writing system combines the letters *w* and *y* with *a*, *i* or *u* to form the following diphthongs (vowel sounds).

Sound	Description	Quechua	
ow	as the 'ow' in 'vow'	*aw*	
ai	as the 'ai' in 'aisle'	*ay*	
yoo	as the 'u' in 'union'	*iw*	
ay	as the 'ay' in 'day'	*ay*	(when before or after the consonants *q*, *q'* or *qh*)
ui	as the 'ouie' in 'Louie'	*uy*	
oy	as the 'oy' in 'toy'	*uy*	(when before or after the consonants *q*, *q'* or *qh*)

CONSONANT SOUNDS

Most consonants are pronounced basically as they are in English. A few of the sounds are not common in English, but they shouldn't prove too difficult – the most challenging might be the 'ejective' consonants, explained on page 14.

SAY IT WITH PRIDE

According to some researchers, the term *runasimi*, roo·nah·*see*·mee, which means 'human speech', was used pejoratively by Spaniards in colonial times to distinguish 'Indian speech' from *kastillasimi*, kah·stee·lyah·*see*·mee, 'Castilian speech'. Nowadays, this term has lost these connotations and is used with pride by Quechua speakers as a name for their language.

Sound	Description	Quechua	
ch	as the 'ch' in 'chew'	*ch*	
f	as the 'f' in 'fun'	*ph*	
g	as the 'g' in 'gun'	*g*	
h	as the 'h' in 'hope'	*h*	
k	as the 'k' in 'skill'	*k*, *q*	
kh	as the 'ch' in the Scottish *loch*	*k*, *q*, *p*	(at the end of a word)
l	as the 'l' in 'land'	*l*	
ly	as the 'lli' in 'billion' with the middle of the tongue against the roof of the mouth	*ll*	
m	as the 'm' in 'much'	*m*	
n	as the 'n' in 'note'	*n*	
ny	as the 'ny' in 'canyon'	*ñ*	
p	as the 'p' in 'spot'	*p*	
r	like a very short 'd' sound, not like an English 'r'	*r*	
rr	a trilled 'r'	*rr*	
s	as the 's' in 'saw'	*s*	
sh	as the 'sh' in 'short'	*sh*	
t	as the 't' in 'stop'	*t*	
w	as the 'w' in 'wig'	*w*	
y	as the 'y' in 'yes'	*y*	

Aspiration & Ejectives

Aspiration refers to consonants which are pronounced with a small puff of air, as the initial 'p' in the English 'pot' (as opposed to the 'p' in 'spot' – hold your hand in front of your mouth when you say the two words and feel the difference). The meaning of a word can change depending on whether or not a consonant is aspirated. See the box on page 16 for examples of this. In our pronunciation guide, aspiration is indicated with the addition of -h. In written Quechua, aspirated consonants are indicated by the letter *h* after the initial consonant.

Symbol	Sound	Letter
ch-h	as the 'ch-h' in 'Dutch hope'	*chh*
k-h	as the 'k-h' in 'duck house'	*kh, qh*
p-h	in the Cuzco area, this sound is similar to an English 'f'; in other areas, the sound is closer to a very soft, breathy 'p'	*ph*
t-h	as the 't-h' in 'hot house'	*th*

Ejectives are consonants which are pronounced by stopping the airflow momentarily at the back of the throat and then releasing it. This is similar to the 'tt' in the cockney 'bottle', although other parts of the mouth (the lips, for example) can be used in conjunction with this throat movement to create the ejective sounds which occur in Quechua. Like aspiration, the use of ejective consonants can change the meaning of a word (see the box on page 16). In our pronunciation guide, an ejective is indicated with an apostrophe ( ) following the initial consonant sound.

Symbol	Sound	Letter
ch'	sharper and more abrupt than the 'ch' in 'chew'	*ch'*
k'	made with a click at the back of the throat	*k'*
p'	made by briefly closing the lips, and then 'popping' or unsticking the lips	*p'*
q'	made with a click in the throat like the ejective k', but strongly, at the very back of the throat	*q'*
t'	made with a sharp clicking of the tip of the tongue, a bit like the 'tt' in American English 'button', but more exaggerated	*t'*



STRESS

Words are generally stressed on the second last syllable. A stressed syllable in this book is indicated by the use of italics:

paqarichiy	pah·kah·*ree*·chee	to give life/ to establish

If the word only has two syllables, then it will be the first syllable that's stressed:

pallay	*pah*·lyai	to gather

An exception to this pattern occurs when an accent is marked over a vowel, indicating that the stress falls on that syllable:

¡achakáw!	ah·chah·*kow!*	Ouch! That's hot!
arí	ah·*ree*	yes

IT'S A BLOW OUT

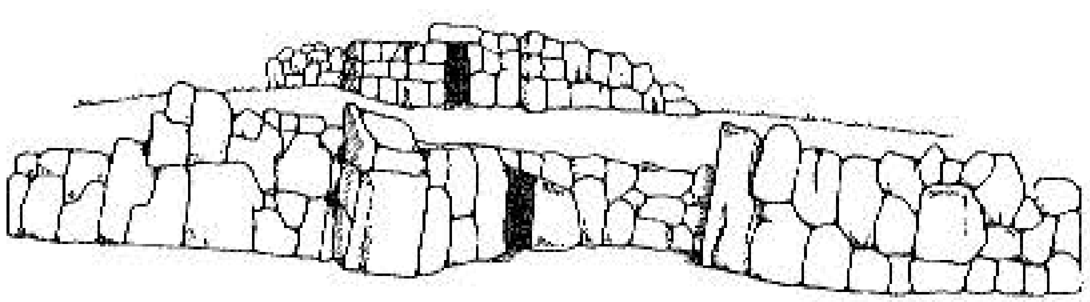
The pronunciation of aspirated and ejective consonants is one of the defining characteristics of the Cuzco, Puno and Bolivian varieties of Quechua. Be aware that these sounds alter the meaning of words, as these examples show:

chaki	*chah·kee*	foot/leg
ch'aki	*ch'ah·kee*	dry
tanta	*tahn·tah*	gathered together
t'anta	*t'ahn·tah*	bread
thanta	*t-hahn·tah*	old/used/worn out

If you find it difficult to make these distinctions at first, keep trying and it will come. Don't worry too much if you do make a mistake though – your meaning will often be clear from the context.

INTONATION

Intonation patterns in Quechua vary from those of English in one very important way – questions have the same intonation as statements (in Quechua, essentially a falling one). Instead of a rising intonation, specific question words or prefixes indicate that a question is being asked. Quechua also uses a different way of expressing exclamation – the intonation doesn't actually change, instead there is an increased stress on the syllable that emphasises the statement.



GRAMMAR

This chapter is one of the few overviews of Quechua grammar you'll see. It's not exhaustive, but it will give you enough of a foundation to understand the basic structure of the language so you can construct simple sentences of your own.

In Quechua, sentences are built around basic root words, and the rest of the meaning is added to the sentence by attaching suffixes. In this chapter, to make it easier to distinguish root words from their suffixes, we have used a hyphen between the root and each suffix. The root word always comes first.

There are no irregular verbs in Quechua – all Quechua verbs follow the rules according to each tense. The tenses presented in this phrasebook are the most essential ones.



The following abbreviations are used in this chapter:

adj	adjective	n	noun
assert	assertive	neg	negative
emph	emphatic	obj	object
excl	exclusive 'we'	obl	obligation
fut	future tense	past	past tense
imp	imperative	poss	possessive
incl	inclusive 'we'	pres	present tense
int	interrogative	top	topic
interj	interjection/ exclamation	uncert	uncertainty
		v	verb
lit	literal translation		

WORD ORDER

In general, the basic sentence word order in Quechua is subject-object-verb:

Satuku is eating bread.	*Satuku t'anta-ta-n mikhu-sha-n.* (lit: Satuku bread-obj-assert eating-is)

Note that the assertive suffix indicates that the speaker is stating something from personal experience. See the full explanation on page 22.

Because of the nature of a suffix-based system, word order is quite flexible. You can put any word first to emphasise it:

Satuku is eating *bread.*	*T'anta-ta-n Satuku mikhu-sha-n.* (lit: bread-obj-assert Satuku eating-is)

Here it's 'bread' that's emphasised.

ARTICLES

There's no word for 'the', but 'a/an' is *huq* (literally 'one'). It can also mean 'some' when used with a plural noun:

a restaurant	*huq mikhuna wasi*	(lit: one food house)
some people	*huq runa-kuna*	(lit: one person-pl)

ROOT WORDS

Root words are the building blocks of a sentence, onto which suffixes are attached to create the full meaning.

SUFFIXES

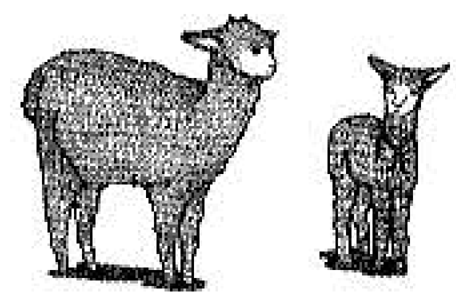
Suffixes do the functional work in a sentence, showing how the various root words work together to give meaning. For instance, *wasi*, 'house', is a noun, but by adding the suffixes *-cha* (which changes certain nouns to verbs) and *-y* (which marks the infinitive), it becomes the verb *wasi-cha-y*, 'to build (a house)'.

Dependent Suffixes

Dependent suffixes can only be used with certain parts of speech or parts of a sentence: they add meaning to a word. An example in English would be the prefix 'un-', as in 'unusual': it cannot be used on its own, but when combined with other words, it carries a distinct meaning (it creates the oposite of the word).

There are three major groups of dependent suffixes:

1. The **nominals** are used only with nouns and pronouns and include the subject marker, object marker, number markers, possessives and several prepositions.



2. The **verbals** are used only with verbs. These include tense, mood and command markers. See Verb page 32.
3. The **derivational suffixes** change one part of speech to another. They have a parallel in English: eg, by adding '-ness', the adjective 'sad' can be turned into the noun 'sadness'. Each specific derivational suffix can only be attached to a specific part of speech, eg, the suffix *-sqa* can only be added to a verb to form an adjective, never to form a noun (see the table below).

to get tired (v)	*sayk'u-y*	tired (adj)	*sayk'u-sqa*
to sit down (v)	*tiya-y*	seat; place to sit (n)	*tiya-na*
head (n)	*uma*	big-headed (adj)	*uma-sapa*
stone (n)	*rumi*	to change to stone (v)	*rumi-ya-y*
little (adj)	*pisi*	scarcity (n)	*pisi-y*
hot (adj)	*rupha*	to burn (v)	*rupha-chi-y*

Here are some examples of nominal dependent suffixes, and their uses:

because of/due to/ on behalf of	*-rayku*
I came to Cuzco because of the Inti Raymi Festival.	*Inti Raymi-rayku-n Qusqu-man hamurqa-ni.* (lit: Inti Raymi-because_ of-assert Cuzco-to came-I)
for (the purpose of)	*-paq*
I work for my family.	*Ayllu-y-paq llank'a-ni.* (lit: family-my-for work-I)
from	*-manta*
She/He is returning from Potosí.	*Putusi llaqta-manta kutimu-sha-n.* (lit: Potosí city-from return-ing-she/he)
in (location)	*-pi*
I work in Chinchero.	*Chinchiru-pi llank'a-ni.* (lit: Chinchero-in work-I)
possessive ('s)	*-q/-pa* (after vowel/consonant)
man's	*qhari-q* (lit: man-of)
until	*-kama*
The road goes to Machu Picchu.	*Machu Pikchu-kama ñan ri-sha-n.* (lit: Machu Picchu-until road go-ing-it)
with	*-wan*
They're talking with the police.	*Wardiya-wan rima-sha-nku.* (lit: police-with talk-ing-they)

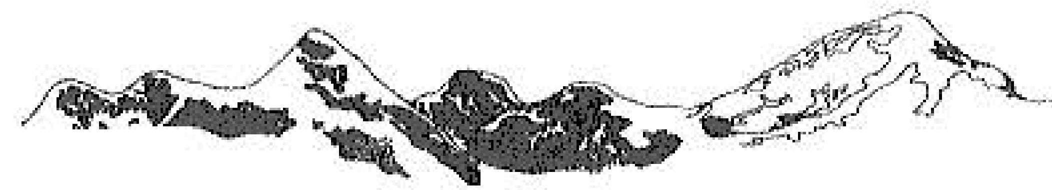
MULTI-FUNCTION SUFFIXES: -TA & -MAN

The suffix ***-ta*** is can serve numerous functions within a sentence, including:

- object marker, direct and indirect

I see him.	*Pay-**ta** qhawa-ni.* (lit: he-obj see-I)
Can you help me find my backpack?	*¿Yanapa-wanki-man-chu qipiy-**ta** maskhay-**ta**?* (lit: help-me-could-int backpack-obj look_for-obj)

Note that as an indirect object ***-ta*** can only be used with verbs that don't involve movement of the direct object (see second example). The two verbs – help and find – don't involve movement of the direct object 'backpack'.



- destination, meaning 'to(wards)'

I'm going to Apurimac.	*Apurimaq-**ta** ri-sha-ni.* (lit: Apurimac-to go-ing-I)

- derivational suffix, changing adjectives to adverbs

good	*allin*
He does well.	*Allin-**ta** ruwa-n.* (lit: good-adv do-he)

Here, the two functions of object marker and destination come together in one sentence:

I want to go to Apurimac.	*Apurimaq-**ta** riy-**ta** muna-ni.* (lit: Apurimac-to go-obj want-I)

continues on next page

MULTI-FUNCTION SUFFIXES: -TA & -MAN

continues from previous page

The suffix *-man* is similar to *-ta* in that it serves as both an object and destination marker (also meaning 'to(wards)'). Its function as object marker, however, is limited to indirect objects only. It's applied in cases where verbs involving movement are used, and in connection with a concrete noun or the pronoun *pay*.

I give him money.	*Qulqi-ta pay-man qu-ni.* (lit: money-obj he-obj give-I)
to/towards	*-man*
This bus is going to Ecuador.	*Ikwadur suyu-man kay uniwus ri-sha-n.* (lit: Ecuador region-to this bus go-ing-it)

Independent Suffixes

The use of independent suffixes is not limited to a particular part of speech. These are attached to the key word in the sentence (which can be any part of speech) but express the speaker's attitude to the whole sentence.

Assertion

The suffix *-n/-mi* (after vowel/consonant respectively) indicates that the speaker is stating something from personal experience.

I speak English.	*Nuqa inlis-ta-n rima-ni.* (lit: I English-obj-assert speak-I)
My stomach hurts.	*Wiksa-y-mi nana-wa-sha-n.* (lit: stomach-my-assert hurt-to_me-ing-it)

Hearsay

The suffix *-s/-si* (after vowel/consonant respectively) indicates that the speaker knows the information second-hand.

People say that village is far away.	*Chay llaqta sinchi karu-s.* (lit: that village very far-hearsay)
People say that she/he speaks Quechua.	*Pay-si runasimi-ta rima-n.* (lit: she/he-hearsay Quechua-obj speak-she/he)

Uncertainty

The suffix *-ch/-cha* (after vowel/consonant) indicates uncertainty over the veracity or validity of words.

He probably speaks Quechua.	*Pay-cha runasimi-ta rima-n.* (lit: he-uncert Quechua-obj speak-he)
There are probably sandals in that store.	*Chay tinda-pi-ch usut'a-kuna ka-n.* (lit: that store-in-uncert sandal-pl there_is-it)

Topic Marker

The suffix *-qa* is an important independent suffix because it marks the repetition of the topic – or main idea or subject – in the conversation. It's therefore referred to as a topic marker.

You don't need to use this suffix the first time you mention a specific subject in a conversation, but after that you must add it to the end of that subject (after all other suffixes, if any exist):

Your brother is sick.	*Turay-ki unqu-shan-mi.*
He can't go to Quito.	*Manan pay-qa Kitu-ta riy-ta ati-n-chu.* (lit: brother-your sick-is-assert. no he-top Quito-obj go-to can-he-neg)

Emphasis

The emphatic suffix *-má* is used to express surprise, to correct someone else's statement, to correct oneself, or to simply emphasise a point. It's always the final suffix to be added to a word, and is stressed:

He came all the way from Cochabamba!	*¡Quchapampa-manta-má kuti-rqa-mu-n!* (lit: Cochabamba-from-emph come_back-past-to_here-he!)

Others

Other important independent suffixes are *-chu*, used to mark questions or negatives (see Questions on page 39), *-pis/-pas*, meaning 'and/also/too' (see Conjunctions on page 42) and *-ña*, meaning 'already'.

I already did it.	*Tuku-rqu-ni-ña-n.* (lit: finish-just-I-already-assert)

NOUNS

Nouns are root words (see Root Words, page 18). In general, a noun is expressed as a simple singular entity. If you want to make it plural or modify it in any other way, you do so through the use of specific suffixes.

WE X TWO

It's important to note that, unlike English, Quechua has two categories of the first person plural (we/us). The inclusive category includes the speaker, the listener and anyone else to whom the speaker is referring ('you, me and everyone'). The exclusive category includes the speaker and anyone else to whom she or he is referring, but not the listener ('me and the others, but not you').

GRAMMAR

Plurals

To make plural nouns, simply add the suffix *-kuna*. Note, however, that if a specific number or quantity of something is mentioned, the plural suffix does not need to be added. (See Numbers, page 167, for more on this.)

store	*tinda*
stores	*tinda-kuna* (lit: store-pl)
one boat	*huq wampu* (lit: one boat)
ten boats	*chunka wampu* (lit: ten boat)

Gender

Quechua does not express gender for inanimate objects, only for animals and people. To indicate gender for people, use *warmi*, 'woman', or *qhari*, 'man'. If the gender of an animal is relevant, you have to specifically identify it as *china*, 'female', or *urqu*, 'male'. So a 'female dog' would be *china alqu* and a 'male dog' *urqu alqu*.

Some words borrowed from Spanish explicitly indicate gender, such as *awilu*, 'grandfather', and *awila*, 'grandmother'.

PRONOUNS

Subject Pronouns

Subject pronouns can be expressed with individual words as well as with suffixes. If the context of a sentence makes clear who or what the subject is, the pronoun is not required. The suffixes often provide all the information necessary. These are the individual subject pronouns:

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
I	*nuqa*	we (incl)	*nuqanchis*
		we (excl)	*nuqayku*
you (sg)	*qan*	you (pl)	*qankuna*
she/he	*pay*	they	*paykuna*

GRAMMAR

Subject/Object Pronoun Suffixes

As with just about everything else in Quechua, personal pronouns are expressed through the use of suffixes which identify both the subject and object in a sentence. These suffixes, however, are attached to the verb and are compulsory in the sentence. The pronoun suffixes change depending on verb tense.

I give you money.	*Nuqa qulqi-ta qu-yki.* (lit: I money-obj give-I_ to_ you_sg_obj_pres)

Suffixes for Present Tense

Subject \ Object	Singular: me	you	her/him
I	-	*-yki*	-
you	*-wanki*	-	-
she/he	*-wan*	*-sunki*	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	*-ykiku*	-
you	*-wankichis*	-	-
they	*-wanku*	*-sunkiku*	-

Subject \ Object	Plural: us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	*-ykichis*	-
you	-	*-wankiku*	-	-
she/he	*-wanchis*	*-wanku*	*-sunkichis*	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	*-ykiku*	-
you	-	*-wankiku*	-	-
they	*-wanchis*	*-wanku*	*-sunkichis*	-

GRAMMAR

There's a different suffix for each subject/object combination and for each tense of the verb. Here, the suffix *-yki* indicates the subject, object and tense of the verb at the one time.

I give you (sg) beer.	*Aha-ta qu-yki.* (lit: beer-obj give-I_to_ you_sg_obj_pres)

The following tables show possible subject/object combinations. Some subject/object pronoun combinations are not logically possible in Quechua, so are indicated by empty cells.

Suffixes for Past Tense

Subject \ Object	Singular: me	you	her/him
I	-	*-rqayki*	-
you	*-warqanki*	-	-
she/he	*-warqan*	*-rqasunki*	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	*-rqaykiku*	-
you	*-warqankichis*	-	-
they	*-warqanku*	*-rqasunkiku*	-

Subject \ Object	Plural: us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	*-rqaykichis*	-
you	-	*-warqankiku*	-	-
she/he	*-warqanchis*	*-warqanku*	*-rqasunkichis*	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	*-rqaykiku*	-
you	-	*-warqankiku*	-	-
they	*-warqanchis*	*-warqanku*	*-rqasunkichis*	-

GRAMMAR

Note that for the third person (sg/pl) there are no specific object pronoun suffixes. Instead, you'd use the subject pronoun *pay(kuna)* (see page 25) plus the indirect object marker *-man* to express the object 'to him/her/them'. You then add the appropriate subject pronoun suffix to the verb (*-ni* in the example):

Suffixes for Future Tense

Singular			
Subject / Object	me	you	her/him
I	-	*-sayki*	-
you	*-wanki*	-	-
she/he	*-wanqa*	*-sunki*	-
we (incl)	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	*-saykiku*	-
you	*-wankichis*	-	-
they	*-wanqaku*	*-sunkiku*	-

Plural				
Subject / Object	us (incl)	us (excl)	you	them
I	-	-	*-saykichis*	-
you	-	*-wankiku*	-	-
she/he	*-wasunchis*	*-wanqaku*	*-sunkichis*	-
we (incl)	-	-	-	-
we (excl)	-	-	*-saykiku*	-
you	-	*-wankiku*	-	-
they	*-wasunchis*	*-wanqaku*	*-sunkichis*	-

I give them sweets. — *Nuqa misk'i-ta paykuna-man qu-ni.* (lit: I sweet-obj them-obj give-I)

GRAMMAR

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives come before nouns. Only the nouns are pluralised, not the adjectives.

beautiful day	*sumaq p'unchay*	(lit: pretty day)
black donkeys	*yana asnu-kuna*	(lit: black donkey-pl)

Kusi is buying some beautiful clothes. — *Kusi sumaq p'achakuna-ta ranti-sha-n.* (lit: Kusi beautiful clothes-obj buy-ing-he)

The concept of 'very' can be indicated by repeating the adjective, as in:

very far away	*karu karu*	(lit: far far)
very big	*hatun hatun*	(lit: big big)



Comparatives

In Quechua, ***aswan***, 'more', and ***pisi***, 'less', are placed in front of the adjective to make a comparison:

big	*hatun*	
bigger	***aswan** hatun*	(lit: more big)
smaller	***pisi** hatun*	(lit: less big)

It's also very common for either the emphatic suffix ***-má*** (see page 24) or the assertive suffix ***-n/-mi*** to be added to the end of the adjective as well:

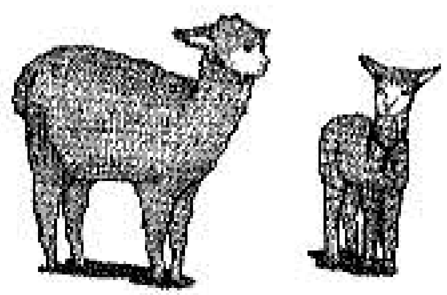
I'm younger than him. — *Pay-manta aswan wayna-**má** ka-ni.* (lit: she/he-from more young-emph am-I)

GRAMMAR

Superlatives

The superlative is expressed using 'the most', ***lliw-manta aswan** ...-**n/-mi***, or 'the least', ***lliw-manta aswan pisi** ...-**n/-mi***. The blank is filled in by an adjective:

This town is the biggest.	*Kay llaqta-qa **lliw-manta aswan** hatun-**mi**.* (lit: this town-top all-from more big-assert)
That town is the smallest.	*Chay llaqta-qa **lliw-manta aswan pisi** hatun-**mi**.* (lit: that town-top all-from more less big-assert)



ADVERBS

Adverbs can be either words derived from adjectives through the use of the adverb marker ***-ta*** (like adding '-ly' in English), or independent root words. Here are some common adverbs:

easily	*chhalla-lla/phasil-cha-lla*
in this way/manner	*hina*
quickly/rapidly	*usqhay(-lla)*
slowly/carefully	*alli-lla-manta*
very	*ancha/sinchi/nishu*
well	*allin-ta/kusa*

All of the above are 'stand-alone' root words, although some of them carry suffixes to make them adverbs.

GRAMMAR

DEMONSTRATIVES

In Quechua, words like 'this', 'that', 'these' and 'those' can be adjectives when describing a noun, as in *kay qhatu*, 'this market', or pronouns when replacing a noun if it has already been mentioned:

This town is lovely, that one is not.	***Kay** llaqta sumaq-mi, chay-qa manan sumaq-chu.* (lit: this town beautiful-assert, that-top not beautiful-neg)

There's no difference between singular and plural demonstrative adjectives in Quechua, since it's the noun and not the adjective that is pluralised. Demonstrative pronouns add the suffix ***-kuna*** to pluralise: eg, *kay-kuna*, literally 'this-plural', thus 'these'.

However, a distinction is made between three – rather than only two – degrees of distance:

this/these	*kay/ankay*
that/those (closer to listener)	*chay/anchay*
that/those (further away from listener and speaker)	*chaqay/chhaqay/haqay*

The second form of 'that/those' does not really have an equivalent in English.

This boat is going to Puno.	***Kay** wampu-qa Punu-man-mi ri-sha-n.* (lit: this boat-top Puno-to-assert go-ing-it)
Those boats over there are small.	***Chaqay** wampu-kuna huch'uy-mi.* (lit: that boat-pl small-assert)

A BEAUTIFUL DESIRE TO LOVE

Muna-y is a very versatile word, meaning 'to like,' as well as 'to love', 'to desire'; 'to want' and 'to need'. As an adjective, it can mean 'good', 'beautiful' or 'lovely', and as a noun, 'desire' 'love' or 'goodwill'.

GRAMMAR

POSSESSIVES

Possession in Quechua is shown by adding a possessive suffix to the noun being possessed. You can also add a possessive pronoun when you want to clarify the possession. The possessive pronouns consist of subject pronouns with the suffixes *-q* and *-pa* added (after vowel/consonant). The suffixes are the essential elements for showing possession and are added to the nouns right after the root word, whereas possessive pronouns are mostly used for emphasis.

I just found my backpack.	*Qipi-**y**-ta tari-rqu-ni-n.* (lit: backpack-my-obj find-just-I-assert)
These skirts are ours.	*Nuqanchis-**pa**-n kay pullira-kuna-qa.* (lit: ours-assert this skirt-pl-top)

VERBS

Verbs will always have at least one suffix. This obligatory suffix will show what tense (past, present or future) the verb is in, and who or what the subject of the verb is, ie first, second or third person, singular or plural. The suffix *-y* indicates the infinitive of the verb, eg, *ka-y*, 'to be', and this form is used in the dictionaries.

Possessive Pronoun		Possessive Suffix	
nuqa-q	mine	*-y*	my
qan-pa	yours (sg)	*-yki*	your (sg)
pay-pa	hers/his	*-n*	her/his
nuqanchis-pa	ours (incl)	*-nchis*	our (incl)
nuqayku-q	ours (excl)	*-yku*	our (excl)
qankuna-q	yours (pl)	*-ykichis*	your (pl)
paykuna-q	theirs	*-nku*	their

GRAMMAR

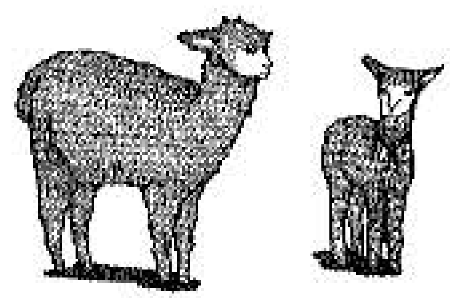
Present Tense

The present tense is used either to indicate an action that occurs once in the present, or to indicate habitual actions. To form it, simply add the appropriate subject pronoun suffix (see Pronoun Suffixes page 26) to the verb root.

Remember that the subject pronoun suffix is essential, but the subject pronoun in parentheses is optional.

I speak Quechua.	*Nuqa runasimi-ta rima-ni.* (lit: I Quechua-obj speak-I)

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Quechua')	Obj Suffix	Verb Root ('to speak')	Subject Pron Suffix
I	*(Nuqa)*	*runasimi*	*-ta*	*rima*	*-ni*
you (sg)	*(Qan)*				*-nki*
she/he	*(Pay)*				*-n*
we (incl)	*(Nuqanchis)*				*-nchis*
we (excl)	*(Nuqayku)*				*-yku*
you (pl)	*(Qankuna)*				*-nkichis*
they	*(Paykuna)*				*-nku*



To express an action that's in the process of happening (like the '-ing' form in English), insert the suffix ***-sha*** between the verb root and the subject pronoun suffix:

She's/He's speaking Quechua.	*Pay runasimi-ta rima-sha-n.* (lit: she/he Quechua-obj speak-ing-she/he_pres)

GRAMMAR

Past Tense

To form the past tense, add the suffix *-rqa* in front of the subject pronoun suffix. Note that in the past tense, the suffix *-n* for the third person singular is optional.

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Quechua')	Obj Suffix	Verb Root ('to speak')	Past Suffix	Subject Pron Suffix
I	*(Nuqa)*	*inlis*	*-ta*	*rima*	*-rqa*	*-ni*
you (sg)	*(Qan)*					*-nki*
she/he	*(Pay)*					*(-n)*
we (incl)	*(Nuqanchis)*					*-nchis*
we (excl)	*(Nuqayku)*					*-yku*
you (pl)	*(Qankuna)*					*-nkichis*
they (pl)	*(Paykuna)*					*-nku*

She/He spoke English. *Pay inlis-ta rima-**rqa**-(n).*
(lit: she/he English-obj speak-past-(she/he_pres))

Future Tense

The future tense is used primarily to express simple future actions ('I'll come tomorrow.'/'Will you come tomorrow?') and probability when used with the 'uncertainty' validator *-ch/-cha* (after vowel/consonant).

In the future tense, most subject pronoun suffixes change form rather than adding yet another suffix to show the tense. Two subject pronoun suffixes, however, remain the same as in the present tense: the singular and plural forms of 'you', *-nki* (sg) and *-nkichis* (pl). When these appear, you'll need to judge by the context whether the speaker refers to the present or the future.

I'll speak Spanish. *Nuqa kastillanu-ta rima-**saq**.*
(lit: I Spanish-obj speak-I_fut)

GRAMMAR

Person	Subject Pronoun	Object ('Spanish')	Obj Suffix	Verb Root ('to speak')	Subject Pron Suffix & Future Tense
I	*(Nuqa)*				*-saq*
you (sg)	*(Qan)*				*-nki*
she/he	*(Pay)*	*kastillanu*	*-ta*	*rima*	*-nqa*
we (incl)	*(Nuqanchis)*				*-sunchis*
we (excl)	*(Nuqayku)*				*-saqku*
you (pl)	*(Qankuna)*				*-nkichis*
they	*(Paykuna)*				*-nqaku*

They will speak Spanish. *Paykuna kastillanu-ta rima-**nqaku**.*
(lit: they Spanish-obj speak-they_fut)



Imperative

The imperative is a direct command which tells your listener to do something. This is indicated by the suffix *-y*:

Come here! *¡Hamu-y!*
(lit: come-imp)

In the case of a negative command, the sentence begins with ***ama*** and the suffix ***-chu*** is added to the verb as the last suffix:

Don't do that! *¡**Ama** chay-ta ruwa-y-**chu**!*
(lit: don't that-obj do-imp-neg)

(See also Modals, page 37.)

GRAMMAR

To Be

The verb ***ka-y*** means 'to be', in the sense of 'to exist', and is also used to describe something or someone, as in *Nuqa turista-n ka-ni,* 'I'm a tourist' (lit: I tourist-assert am-I). ***Ka-y*** can also mean 'there is/are' when stating something.

Don't confuse the verb *ka-y,* with the demonstrative adjective *kay,* 'this', which has the same spelling (see Demonstratives page 31).

You (sg) are a pretty girl.	*Qan sumaq warma-cha-n* ***ka-nki.*** (lit: you-sg beautiful girl-little-assert are-you)
She's/He's on the train.	*Pay trin-pi-n* ***ka-sha-n.*** (lit: she/he train-in-assert be-ing-she/he)
We (incl) are tired.	*Nuqanchis sayk'usqa-n* ***ka-nchis.*** (lit: we incl tired-assert are-we_incl)
They're in Coricancha.	*Paykuna Qurikancha-pi-n* ***ka-sha-nku.*** (lit: they Coricancha-in-assert be-ing-they)
There are a lot of mountains around this town.	*Kay llaqta-pi askha urqu-kuna-n* ***ka-nku.*** (lit: this town-in many mountain-pl-assert are-they)

Note that when defining someone or something in the third person, you don't use the verb *ka-y* (or any other verb):

She's/He's a foreigner.	*Pay hawa runa-n.* (lit: she/he outside_person-assert)
They're healers.	*Paykuna hampiq-mi.* (lit: they healer-assert)

To Have

The verb ***ka-y***, 'to be', also serves the function of the English 'to have' in the sense of possession. Literally, it points out something that is or isn't in someone's possession:

Do you have children?	*¿Ka-n-chu wawa-yki?* (lit: there_is-she/he-int child-your)
Yes, I do.	*Arí,* ***ka-n-mi.*** (lit: yes there_is-she/he-assert)
No, I don't.	*Mana-n* ***ka-n-chu.*** (lit: no-assert there_is-she/he-neg)
I have a house.	*Wasi-yuq-mi* ***ka-ni.*** (lit: house-with-assert am-I)

MODALS

Modals modify the meaning of other verbs in a sentence. They express ability, necessity, desire or need, as in 'can read', 'need to go' and 'want to drink'. As you'd expect, modals also take the form of suffixes.

Must; Should

The simple suffix ***-na*** plus the appropriate possessive suffix (see Possessives page 32) added to the verb, in that order, indicates the notion of 'must' in Quechua. You can also use the verb ***ka-y***, 'to have', which is used only when the obligation implied is unavoidable ('have to') – in which case the progressive form of the present tense ***ka-sha-n*** (see page 33) is recommended. When the obligation implied is avoidable (eg, 'should' or 'ought to'), the verb ***ka-y*** is not used.

Must; Have To; Need To

I have to work.	*Llank'a-**na-y** **ka-sha-n.*** (lit: work-obl-my be-ing-it)
We (excl) have to leave.	*Lluqsi-**na-yku** **ka-sha-n.*** (lit: leave-obl-our be-ing-it)

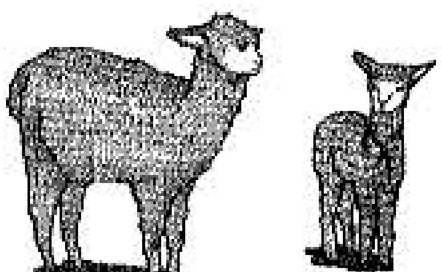
Ought To; Should

I should eat.	*Mikhu-na-y.* (lit: eat-obl-my)
We (incl) ought to rest.	*Sama-na-nchis.* (lit: rest-obl-our_incl)

Can; To be Able

The verb ***ati-y*** meaning 'to be able/to have the ability' is used in a similar way as its English counterpart:

They can dance.	*Paykuna tusu-y-ta **ati-nku**.* (lit: they dance-inf-obj can-they_pres)



Must Not; Cannot

Use the negative command form (see Imperatives, page 35). Quechua speakers would typically just say *Ama chay unu-ta ukyay-**chu***, 'Don't drink that water' (lit: don't that water-obj drink-neg).

Like

Muna-y is the verb for 'to like' in Quechua. It can be used by itself or with another verb:

I like Cuzco.	*Nuqa Qusqu-ta **muna-ni**.* (lit: I Cuzco-obj like-I)
We (excl) like to buy clothes.	*Nuqayku p'acha-ta ranti-y-ta **muna-yku**.* (lit: we clothes-obj buy-inf-obj like-we_excl)

GRAMMAR

QUESTIONS

'Yes/No' Questions

To ask a 'yes/no' question, add the independent suffix ***-chu*** to the most relevant word in the question. Note that the question marker is on the verb:

Are you (sg) married?	*¿Kasaru-**chu** ka-nki?* (lit: married-int are-you_sg)

The suffix can also be attached to the noun (or to adjectives or adverbs if those are the elements being questioned):

Are you going to Cochabamba?	*¿Quchapampa-ta-**chu** ri-sha-nki?* (lit: Cochabamba-obj-int go-ing-you)



You can answer 'yes/no' questions either with *ari*, 'yes', or *mana*, 'no'. If, in an affirmative answer, you repeat the entire question, the assertive suffix ***-n/-mi*** (after vowel/consonant) needs to be attached to the most relevant word. When repeating the question in a negative answer, the suffix ***-chu*** is attached to the most relevant word, while the assertive suffix is attached to the word *mana*, 'no', becoming *mana-n*.

Are you (sg) married?	*¿Kasaru-**chu** ka-nki?* (lit: married-int are-you_sg)
Yes, I'm married.	*Ari, kasaru-**n** ka-ni.* (lit: yes married-assert be-I)
No, I'm not married.	*Mana-**n** kasaru-**chu** ka-ni.* (lit: no-assert married-neg be-I)

GRAMMAR

Question Words

What?	¿Ima?
What's that?	¿Ima-**taq** chay? ¿Ima-**n** chay?
Who?	¿Pi?
Who's that woman?	¿Pi-**taq** chay warmi?
Whose?	¿Pi-q?
Whose car is that?	¿Pi-q-**taq** chay awtu?
Where?	¿May?
Where are you going?	¿May-ta-**n** ri-sha-nki?
Where are you from?	¿May-manta-**n** ka-nki?
Which?	¿Mayqin?
Which market do you like?	¿Mayqin qhatu-ta-**taq** muna-nki?
How?	¿Imayna?
How are you?	¿Imayna-**taq** ka-sha-nki?
How much?/How many?	¿Hayk'a?
How much is that bag, Madam?	¿Hayk'a-**taq** chay waya-qa, mamitáy?
When?	¿Hayk'aq?
When are we going?	¿Hayk'aq-**mi** ripu-ku-sun?
Why?	¿Imarayku?/¿Imanaqtin?/¿Imanasqa?
Why is there no car?	¿Imarayku-**n** mana karru ka-nchu?

GRAMMAR

Information Questions

With all standard question words, the final suffix ***-n/-mi*** or ***-taq*** should be added. If in doubt about endings, use ***-taq***.

NEGATIVES

There are two words to express negation. The first one is ***mana*** (or ***mana-n*** when asserting something), 'no/not', in conjunction with the negative suffix ***-chu***. The second one is ***ama***, 'don't', used in negative commands (see Imperatives page 35). Both of them are placed at the beginning of a sentence, while the placement of the suffix ***-chu*** varies as it's attached to the most relevant word of the sentence.

I don't speak Quechua.	*(Nuqa)* ***mana-n*** *runasimi-ta rima-ni-**chu**.* (lit: I no-assert Quechua-obj speak-I-neg)
Don't travel alone.	***Ama*** *sapalla-yki puri-y-**chu**.* (lit: don't alone-you_sg travel-imp-neg)

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are expressed through certain dependent suffixes as well as some individual words. For more information, see Suffixes, page 18.

after	*chaymanta/hinaspa/qhipata*
among	*-pura*
because (of)	*-rayku*
during	*-pi*
for	*-paq*
from	*-manta*
in (location)	*-pi*
to/towards	*-man*
until (time/place)	*-kama*
with	*-wan*
without ...	*mana ...-yuq* (used with a noun only)

GRAMMAR

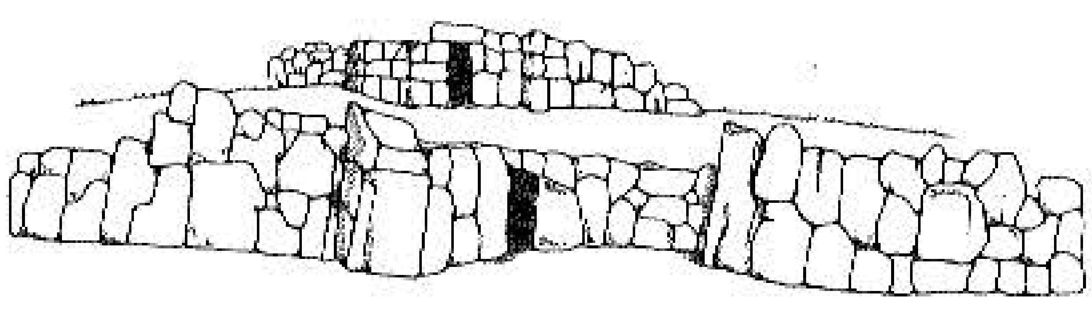
CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words or phrases that join concepts or parts of sentences.

In Quechua, most conjunctions are individual words rather than suffixes, but there's one exception: *-pis* or *-pas* (used interchangeably) meaning 'also/and/too'. This suffix is added to verbs or nouns as the very last suffix.

You can go to Arequipa by car and by train.	*Karru-wan-pis trin-wan-pis runa-kuna Arikipa-ta ri-nku.* (lit: car-with-and train-with-and person-pl Arequipa-to go-they)
Me too.	*Nuqa-pis.* (lit: I-too)

after(wards)	*chay-qa/chay-man/chay-pa/ qhipa-n-ta*
and/too/also	*-pis/-pas*
because	*-rayku*
but	*icha-qa*
even so/then	*chay-pacha-pas*
finally	*tuku-na-paq-taq/p'uchuka-y-pi*
first (of all)	*ñawpa-q(-ta)*
however	*chay-puwan-pas*
instead	*aswan(-pas)*
nevertheless	*chay-puwan-pas*
next	*chay-qa/chay-man/chay-pa/ qhipa-n-ta*
or	*icha/utaq*
rather	*aswan(-pas)/icha-qa*
so/therefore	*chay-rayku/nis-paqa/chay-mi*



RIQSINAKUY

MEETING PEOPLE

When initiating conversations in Quechua, you should be aware that since the time of the Conquest, Spanish speakers have often considered themselves superior to Quechua speakers. One form of discrimination has been a refusal by Spanish speakers to use Quechua at all. If you're in a monolingual Quechua community, there'll be no problem with jumping right in, but if in doubt, try asking in Spanish first:

Do you speak Quechua?
¿Habla usted Quechua? — *hah*·blah *oo*·sted *ke*·chwa?

YOU SHOULD KNOW — YACHANAYKIN

Yes.	ah·*ree*	*Ari.*
No.	*mah*·nah	*Mana.*
Please.	ah·*lyee*·choo	*Allichu.*
Thank you.	sool·*pai*·kee	*Sulpayki.*



GREETINGS & GOODBYES — NAPAYKUYKUNAPAS KACHARPARIKUNAPAS

Greetings and farewells are essential elements of social interaction, and you'll be considered rude if you don't use them. Both greetings and goodbyes should be accompanied by a handshake or a hug. When saying goodbye, a simple wave of the hand is appropriate when you're already at a distance.

Good morning.	*wee*·noos *dee*·ahs	*Wuynus diyas.*
Good day. (noon)	*ah*·lyeen *p'oon*·chai; *ah*·lyeen *p'oon*·chow	*Allin p'unchay; Allin p'unchaw.*
Good afternoon.	*wee*·nahs *tahr*·dis	*Wuynas tardis.*
Good evening/ night.	*wee*·nahs *noo*·chis; *ah*·lyeen *too*·tah	*Wuynas nuchis; Allin tuta.*
Hello/Hi.	ree·mai·koo·*lyai*·kee/ nah·pai·koo·*lyai*·kee	*Rimaykullayki/ Napaykullayki.*
Goodbye.	hokh koo·tee·*kah*·mah; too·pah·nahn·chees·*kah*·mah	*Huq kutikama; Tupananchis-kama.*
Bye.	rah·too·*kah*·mah	*Ratukama.*



CIVILITIES — YUPAYCHAKUYKUNA

The Quechua people are generally friendly, helpful, respectful people. Reciprocity is a very important feature of good manners in the Andes. If you ask something of someone, you should be willing to offer in return a small gift, like a souvenir from your home country, or a tip.

Please.	ah·*lyee*·choo	*Allichu.*
Thank you (very much).	ah·nyai·*chai*·kee/ sool·*pai*·kee (ahn·*chah*·tah) ah·grah·dee·*see*·kee	*Añaychayki/ Sulpayki (anchata) agradisiyki.*
You're welcome.	ee·mah·*mahn*·tah; *mah*·nah ee·mah·mahn·*tah*·pahs	*Imamanta; Mana imamantapas.*
Excuse me.	dees·peen·sah·*yoo*·wai	*Dispinsayuway.*
Sorry.	pahm·pah·chah·*yoo*·wai	*Pampachayuway.*

FORMS OF ADDRESS — IMAHINA RUNAKUNA NINAKUSQAN

In Quechua, different forms of address represent different degrees of familiarity, or the age of the person being addressed.

As a foreigner in Quechua-speaking territory, the safest form of address for you to use with a Quechua speaker is *Tayta*, *tai*·tah, or *taytáy*, tai·*tai*, 'Sir/Mister' for men, and *Mama*, *mah*·mah, or *mamáy*, mah·*mai*, 'Madam/Mrs' for women, followed by their first name if you know it: *Tayta Satuku* or *Mama Marsilina*.

Madam/Mrs	*mah*·mah/mah·*mai*/ mah·mah·*lyai*/ mah·mee·*tai*/ *doo*·nyah/see·*nyoo*·rah	*Mama/mamáy/ mamalláy/ mamitáy/ Duña/Siñura*
Sir/Mr	*tai*·tah/tai·*tai*/ tai·tah·*lyai*/pah·*pai*/ wee·rah·*ko*·chah/ doon/*see*·nyoor	*Tayta/taytáy/ taytalláy/papáy/ Wiraqucha/ Dun/Siñur*

Note that if you're writing to someone, the forms *Duña, Siñura, Mama* for women and *Dun, Siñur, Tayta* and *Wiraqucha* for men, all have a capital. While *Mama* and *Tayta* must be used with a proper name, *Wiraqucha* can also be used without one. The forms *mamáy, mamalláy, mamitáy, taytáy, taytalláy* and *papáy* are not used with proper names.

FOR THE PEOPLE

Many Quechua speakers call themselves *runa*, *roo*·nah, which means 'the people'. The Spanish terms *indio/india* (m/f) or *cholo/chola* (m/f) are used by some Latin Americans to refer to the indigenous people. These names are derogatory, so don't use them. Instead, use the Spanish *indígena*, 'indigenous person' or *campesino/campesina* (m/f), meaning 'a farmer/farm labourer; a person living in a rural area'.

Miss		
to a young woman	*see*·pahs/*p'ahs*·nyah	*sipas/p'asña*
to a girl	see·*pahs*·chah/ p'ahs·*nyah*·chah	*sipascha/ p'asñacha*
young man		
to an adolescent	*mahkh*·t'ah	*maqt'a*
to a young boy	mahkh·*t'ah*·chah	*maqt'acha*
little girl/boy	wahr·*mah*·chah	*warmacha*

APOLOGIES — PAMPACHAYKUNA

Excuse me. (apology)
pahm·pah·chah·*yoo*·wai/ dees·peen·sah·*yoo*·wai — *Pampachayuway/ Dispinsayuway.*

Excuse me. (to get past)
pah·sai·*koo*·sahkh — *Pasaykusaq.*

It's OK. Never mind.
ah·*lyeen*·mee. — *Allinmi.*
ah·mah lyah·kee·*kui*·choo — *Ama llakikuychu.*

HEY YOU!

¡Yaw!, yow!, is an informal way to attract someone's attention, similar to 'Hey!' in English. It's usually combined with someone's name or one of the forms of address we've mentioned. It would be considered rude to use it with an adult, or someone you don't know.

People may call you *ringu/gringu* (m), *reen*·goo/ *green*·goo, 'gringo', or *ringa/gringa* (f), *reen*·gah/ *green*·gah, 'gringa', if they don't know your name. In recent decades in Latin America, these terms have lost their derogatory connotations, and are now terms of respect. If someone knows your name, they might preface it with *Dun/Siñur/Tayta/Wiraqucha* (m) or *Duña/Siñura* (f) – all terms that refer to pale-skinned foreigners.

BODY LANGUAGE — ÑAWIWAN, MAKIWAN, UMAWAN RIMAY

Quechua speakers are generally humble and may not look you in the eye when speaking. This is more common in rural areas, where visitors are still rare. In metropolitan areas, where people are familiar with foreign tourists, they're more open and less self-effacing. In tourist areas, as you'd expect, vendors have no hesitation in approaching you with their wares or taking you by the arm to try to convince you to buy something.

¡UPSIDE DOWN, RIGHT SIDE UP!

Many punctuation and spelling conventions used in Spanish have been adopted for use in written Quechua too. Questions *start* with an inverted question mark and end in a normal one; the same goes for exclamations ...!

FIRST ENCOUNTERS — ÑAWPAQ TUPANAKUY

You may find that people may not initiate conversations, or might wait to speak until they're sure that you've finished speaking – but don't hesitate to strike up a conversation, as people are very willing to talk to you once you've shown some interest.

How are you?
ee·mai·*nah*·lyahn kah·*shahn*·kee? — *¿Imaynallan kashanki?*

Fine. And you?
ah·lyee·*lyahn*·mee. kahn·*ree*? — *Allillanmi. ¿Qanri?*

What's your name?
ee·mahn soo·*tee*·kee? — *¿Iman sutiyki?*

My name is ...
...n *soo*·tee — *...-n sutiy.*

I'd like to introduce you to ...
...·wahn rekh·see·nah·*kui*·chees — *...-wan riqsinakuychis.*

I'm pleased to meet you.
ahn·*chah*·tahn koo·see·*koo*·nee rekh·sees·*pai*·kee — *Anchatan kusikuni riqsispayki.*

MAKING CONVERSATION — IMALLAMANTAPAS RIMAY

Talking about the weather, local food and customs, or asking directions, are always safe openers. Personal questions about age, marital status, income and plans for the day are also perfectly acceptable in Quechua societies. If you're uncomfortable discussing such topics, steer the conversation in another direction, perhaps by answering with a little joke – 'I'm very old', *Sinchi machuñan kani, seen*-chee mah-*choo*-nyahn *kah*-nee, or 'I make enough money to travel once in a while', *Mayninpi purinallaypaqmi qulqita tarini,* mai-*neen*-pee poo-ree-nah-lyai-*pahkh*-mee kol-*ke*-tah tah-*ree*-nee



Great day, isn't it?	*soo*-mahkh *p'oon*-chai, *ree*-kee?	*Sumaq p'unchay, ¿riki?*
It's cold/hot today, isn't it?	ahn-*chah*-tah chee-*ree*-shahn/ roo-*p-hah*-shahn *ree*-kee?	*Anchata chirishan/ ruphashan, ¿riki?*
Are you waiting too?	*kahm*-pees soo-yah-ree-shahn-*kee*-choo?	*¿Qampis suyarishankichu?*
Where are you going?	mai-*tah*-tahkh ree-*shahn*-kee?	*¿Maytataq rishanki?*
What are you doing?	ee-mah-*tah*-tahkh ru-wah-*shahn*-kee?	*¿Imatataq ruwashanki?*
What's this called?	ee-*mah*-tahkh *kai*-pah *soo*-teen?	*¿Imataq kaypa sutin?*

SAY CHEESE & THANK YOU

If you want to take pictures of indigenous people, ask their permission first. It would be considered rude not to offer some little thank-you gift afterwards. In fact, don't be surprised if you're asked outright for some cash!

Can I take a photo (of you)?	ah-*lyee*-choo p-hoo-*too*-tah hor-koy-kee-*mahn*-choo?	*¿Allichu phututa hurquykimanchu?*
Beautiful!	*soo*-mahkh!/ah-nyah-*nyow!*	*¡Sumaq!/¡Añañáw!*
What a beautiful village this is!	*ee*-ma *soo*-makh *lyakh*-ta!	*¡Ima sumaq llaqta!*
It's great here.	*ahn*-chah ah-*lyeen*-mee *kai*-pee	*Ancha allinmi kaypi.*



I'm here ...	...n *kai*-pee kah-*shah*-nee	*...-n kaypi kashani.*
for a holiday (vacation)	*how*-kai pah-chah-*rai*-koo	*hawkay pacharayku*
on business	lyahn-k'ah-nai-*rai*-koo	*llank'anayrayku*
to study	yah-chah-nai-*rai*-koo	*yachanayrayku*

How long are you here for?		
hai-k'ahkh-*kah*-mahn *kai*-pee *kahn*-kee?	*¿Hayk'aqkaman kaypi kanki?*	
I'm here for ... weeks/days.		
no-kah ... see-*mah*-nah/ *p'oon*-chai *kai*-pee *kah*-sahkh	*Nuqa ... simana/ p'unchay kaypi kasaq.*	
We're here for ... weeks/days.		
no-*kai*-koo ... see-*mah*-nah/ *p'oon*-chai *kai*-pee kah-*sahkh*-koo	*Nuqayku ... simana/ p'unchay kaypi kasaqku.*	

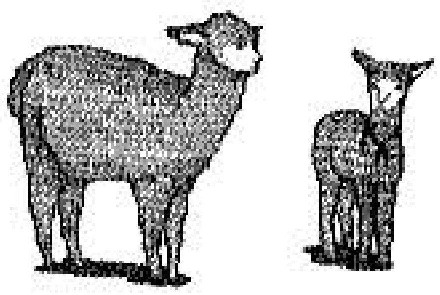
NATIONALITIES — TUKUY RIKCH'AQ LLAQTAYUQKUNA

You'll find that many country names in Quechua are similar to English.

Where are you from?
mai-*mahn*-tahn *kahn*-kee? — *¿Maymantan kanki?*

I'm from ...	*no*-kah ...-*mahn*-tah *kah*-nee	*Nuqa ...-manta kani.*
We're from ...	no-*kai*-koo ...-*mahn*-tah *kai*-koo	*Nuqayku ...-manta kayku.*
Australia	ows-*trah*-lyah	*Awstraliya*
Canada	kah-*nah*-dah	*Kanada*
England	een-lah-*tee*-rah	*Inlatira*
Europe	yoo-*roo*-pah	*Yurupa*
India	*een*-dyah	*Indya*
Ireland	eer-*lahn*-dah	*Irlanda*
Japan	*hah*-pun	*Hapun*
New Zealand	*nui*-wah see-*lahn*-dyah	*Nuywa Silandya*
Scotland	ees-*koo*-syah	*Iskusya*
the USA	ees-*tah*-doos oo-*nee*-dus	*Istadus Unidus*
Wales	*gah*-lees	*Galis*

I live in/by the/a ...	*no*-kah ...-pee tee-*yah*-nee	*Nuqa ...-pi tiyani.*
city	*lyahkh*-tah	*llaqta*
coast	*koos*-tah	*kusta*
countryside	hah-wah-*lyahkh*-tah	*hawallaqta*
mountains	or-ko-*koo*-nah	*urqukuna*
village	*lyahkh*-tah	*llaqta*



CULTURAL DIFFERENCES — SAPAQ YACHASQANCHISKUNA

Andeans are very generous, and if you express appreciation for something in someone's home, like a throw rug, a ceramic piece or some decoration, they might offer it to you as a gift. To avoid causing offence, gratefully accept the offer. The same is true for offers of food and drink.

If you're in a community during a celebration, people will make every effort to get you to participate, especially in activities such as dancing. It's not considered rude to resist such efforts, but be prepared for persistent attempts to involve you!

THE ANDEAN WAVE

If you want to beckon an Andean to you, hold your hand palm out, facing the other person, and waggle your fingers without moving the rest of your arm, as if you were waving goodbye to a child. If you wave your arm from side to side this will be understood as a goodbye gesture, as it generally is in Western cultures.

MEETING PEOPLE

MEETING PEOPLE

How do you do this in your country?	ee·mai·*nah*·tahkh lyahkh·tai·*kee*·pee *kai*·tah roo·wai·*kee*·chees?	*¿Imaynataq llaqtaykipi kayta ruwaykichis?*
Is this a local or national custom?	*wah*·keen lyahkh·tah·*koo*·nahkh *ee*·chah lyoo lyahkh·tah·*koo*·nahkh kow·sai·neen·*koo*·choo chai?	*¿Wakin llaqtakunaq icha lliw llaqtakunaq kawsayninkuchu chay?*
I'm sorry Sir/Madam, it's not the custom in my country.	pahm·pah·chai·*koo*·wai tai·*tai*/mah·*mai*, *mah*·nahn lyahkh·*tai*·pah *chai*·tah kow·sai·*neen*·choo	*Pampachaykuway taytáy/mamáy, manan llaqtaypa chayta kawsayninchu.*
Please don't be offended.	ah·*lyee*·choo *ah*·mah p·hee·nyah·*kui*·choo	*Allichu ama phiñakuychu.*
I don't mind watching, but I'd prefer not to participate.	k·hah·*wai*·tah k·hah·wai·*mahn*·mee, ee·*chah*·kah *mah*·nahn *chai*·tah roo·*wai*·tah moo·nai·*mahn*·choo	*Qhawayta qhawaymanmi, ichaqa manan chayta ruwayta munaymanchu.*
(But) I'll give it a go.	(ee·*chah*·kah) ah·tee·pahs·kah·*lyai*·tah roo·wai·*koo*·sahkh	*(Ichaqa) atipasqallayta ruwaykusaq.*
Let's dance!	too·*soo*·soon!	*¡Tususpun!*
I don't know how to dance.	*mah*·nahn too·*sui*·tah yah·chah·*nee*·choo	*Manan tusuyta yachanichu.*

THANKS!

There are two ways to say thank you in Quechua, the traditional *'Sulpáy'*, sool·*pai*, and *'Añay'*, *ah*·nyai, which is increasingly popular these days.

local	kai lyahkh·*tah*·pee	*kay llaqta*
national	lyoo lyahkh·tah·koo·*nah*·pee	*lliw llaqtakunapi*
everybody	*lyah*·pahn/lyah·*pahn*·koo	*llapan/llapanku*



AGE — WATA

How old are you, Sir/Ma'am? (to adult)	*hai*·k'ah wah·tah·*yokh*·mee *kahn*·kee, tai·*tai*/mah·*mai*?	*¿Hayk'a watayuqmi kanki, taytáy/mamáy?*
How old is your child? (to mother)	*hai*·k'ah wah·tah·*yokh*·mee wah·*wai*·kee?	*¿Hayk'a watayuqmi wawayki?*
How old are you? (to child)	*hai*·k'ah wah·tah·chah·*yokh*·mee *kahn*·kee?	*¿Hayk'a watachayuqmi kanki?*
I'm ... years old.	*no*·kah ... wah·tah·*yokh*·mee *kah*·nee	*Nuqa ... watayuqmi kani.*

(See Numbers & Amounts for your age, page 167.)

OCCUPATIONS — RUWANAKUNA

What do you do?
ee·*mah*·peen lyahn·*k'ahn*·kee *kai*·pee? — *¿Imapin llank'anki kaypi?*

I'm a/an ...
no·kah ...·n/·mee *kah*·nee — *Nuqa ...-n/-mi kani.*

aide/assistant	yah·*nah*·pahkh/ yah·nah·*pah*·kokh	*yanapaq/ yanapakuq*
artist	ahr·*tees*·tah	*artista*
businessperson	*rahn*·tekh/*k-hah*·tokh/ teen·*dah*·yokh	*rantiq/qhatuq/ tindayuq*
carpenter	kahr·peen·*tee*·roo	*karpintiru*
chef	*wai*·k'okh/ wai·k'oo·*pah*·kokh	*wayk'uq/ wayk'upakuq*
community leader	kah·*mah*·chekh	*kamachiq*
craftsperson	ahr·tee·*sah*·noo	*artisanu*
dancer	*too*·sokh	*tusuq*
doctor	*dook*·toor	*duktur*
driver	*choo*·feer	*chufir*
engineer	een·hee·*nyee*·roo	*inhiñiru*
farmer	*chahkh*·rah *roo*·nah	*chakra runa*
fisherman	*chahly*·wah *hah*·p'ekh	*challwa hap'iq*
fortune teller	*wah*·tokh	*watuq*
healer	*hahm*·pekh	*hampiq*
journalist	peer·yoo·*dees*·tah	*piryudista*
labourer	*lyahn*·k'akh	*llank'aq*
lawyer	*yoo*·yai kokh/ ah·woo·*gah*·roo	*yuyay quq/ awugaru*
mayor	ahl·*kahl*·dee	*alkaldi*
mechanic	mee·kah·*nee*·koo	*mikaniku*
minister (pastor)	*roo*·nah *mee*·chekh	*runa michiq*
nurse	*on*·kokh yah·*nah*·pahkh	*unquq* *yanapaq*
office worker	oo·fee·see·*nah*·pee *lyahn*·k'akh	*ufisinapi llank'aq*

MEETING PEOPLE

police officer	wahr·*dee*·yah	*wardiya*
priest	*tai*·tah *koo*·rah	*tayta kura*
scientist	hah·*mow*·t'ah	*hamawt'a*
shepherd	*mee*·chekh	*michiq*
singer	*tah*·kekh	*takiq*
student	*yah*·chai *moo*·nahkh	*yachay munaq*
teacher	yah·*chah*·chekh	*yachachiq*
university lecturer/ professor	hah·*mow*·t'ah	*hamawt'a*
waiter	mee·*k-hoo*·nah wah·*see*·pee *lyahn*·k'ahkh	*mikhuna wasipi llank'aq*
writer	*kel*·kahkh	*qilqaq*

I'm retired.
mah·*nah*·nyahn lyahn·k'ah·*nee*·choo, sah·mah·koo·*nee*·nyahn — *Manañan llank'anichu, samakuniñan.*

I'm unemployed.
mah·nah lyahn·k'ai·*nee*·yokh *kah*·nee — *Mana llank'ayniyuq kani.*

What are you studying?
ee·*mah*·tahkh yah·chah·*shahn*·kee? — *¿Imatataq yachashanki?*

I'm studying ...	*no*·kah ...·tahn yah·chah·*shah*·nee	*Nuqa ...-tan yachashani.*
art	*ahr*·tee	*arti*
arts/humanities	ee·mai·*mah*·nah yoo·yai·*koo*·nah	*imaymana yuyaykuna*
engineering	een·hee·nyee·*ree*·yah	*inhiñiriya*
English	*een*·lees	*inlis*
languages	ee·mai·*mah*·nah see·mee·*koo*·nah	*imaymana simikuna*
medicine	mee·dee·*see*·nah	*midisina*
science	hah·*moo*·t'ai	*hamut'ay*
Spanish	kahs·tee·*lyah*·noo	*kastillanu*

MEETING PEOPLE

FEELINGS — SINTIMINTUKUNA

If someone asks, 'How are you?', your first response should be a generic 'I'm well' or 'I'm not well'.

How are you?		
	ee·mai·*nah*·lyahn kah·*shahn*·kee?	*¿Imaynallan kashanki?*
I'm well.		
	ah·*lyeen*·lyahn kah·*shah*·nee	*Allinllan kashani.*
I'm not so good.		
	mah·nahn ah·*lyeen*·choo kah·*shah*·nee	*Manan allinchu kashani.*

Are you ...?	...·choo kah·*shahn*·kee?	*¿...-chu kashanki?*
I'm ...	...·n kah·*shah*·nee	*...-n kashani.*
afraid	mahn·*chahs*·kah	*manchasqa*
angry	fee·*nyahs*·kah	*phiñasqa*
depressed	pee·see·*chahs*·kah	*pisichasqa*
grateful	son·kon·chah·*koos*·kah	*sunqunchakusqa*
happy	koo·*sees*·kah	*kusisqa*
in a hurry	ah·poo·*rahs*·kah	*apurasqa*
inspired	kahly·pah·chah·*koos*·kah	*kallpachakusqa*
sad	lyah·*kees*·kah	*llakisqa*
tired	sai·*k'oos*·kah	*sayk'usqa*
worried	lyah·*kees*·kah	*llakisqa*

A phrase such as 'I'm afraid' is easy enough to translate from English to Quechua, but 'I'm cold' is more problematic. These feelings require special phrases to express them:

I'm cold.		
	chee·ree·wah·*shahn*·mee	*Chiriwashanmi.*
I'm hot.		
	roo·p·hah·ree·wah·*shahn*·mee	*Ruphariwashanmi.*
I'm hungry.		
	yahr·kah·wah·*shahn*·mee	*Yarqawashanmi.*

I'm thirsty.		
	ch'ah·kee·wah·*shahn*·mee	*Ch'akiwashanmi.*
I'm sleepy.		
	poo·*nyui*·mee ai·sah·*wah*·shahn	*Puñuymi aysawashan.*
I'm right. (correct)		
	rah·soon·nee·*yokh*·mee *kah*·nee	*Rasunniyuqmi kani.*
I'm sorry. (condolence)		
	ahn·*chah*·tahn lyah·kee·*pai*·kee	*Anchatan llakipayki.*



BREAKING THE LANGUAGE BARRIER — RIMANAKUYTA ATIY

Do you speak ...?	... ree·mahn·*kee*·choo?	*¿... rimankichu?*
English	een·*lees*·tah	*inlista*
Quechua	roo·nah·see·*mee*·tah	*runasimita*
Spanish	kahs·tee·lyah·*noo*·tah	*kastillanuta*

Yes, I do.		
	ah·*ree*, ree·*mah*·neen	*Arí, rimanin.*
No, I don't.		
	mah·nahn, ree·mah·*nee*·choo	*Manan, rimanichu.*
I speak a little bit.		
	no·kah pee·see·*lyah*·tah ree·*mah*·nee	*Nuqa pisillata rimani.*
Who speaks English here?		
	pee·tahkh *kai*·pee een·*lees*·tah *ree*·mahn?	*¿Pitaq kaypi inlista riman?*

Do you understand?		
	een·teen·deen·*kee*·choo?	*¿Intindinkichu?*
I (don't) understand.		
	(*mah*·nahn) een·teen·dee·*nee*·choo	*(Manan) intindinichu.*
Could you speak more slowly?		
	ah·lyee·lyah·*mahn*·tah ree·mai·koon·kee·*mahn*·choo?	*¿Allillamanta rimaykunkimanchu?*
Could you repeat that?		
	yah·pah·*mahn*·tah *chai*·tah ree·mai·koon·kee·*mahn*·choo?	*¿Yapamanta chayta rimaykunkimanchu?*
Please write it down.		
	ah·*lyee*·choo *kel*·kai	*Allichu qilqay.*
How do you say this in Quechua? (when pointing to something)		
	ee·mah·neen·*chees*·mee *kai*·tah roo·nah·see·*mee*·pee?	*¿Imaninchismi kayta runasimipi?*
What does ... mean?		
	ee·mah nee·nahn·*chees*·mee ...?	*¿Ima ninanchismi ...?*



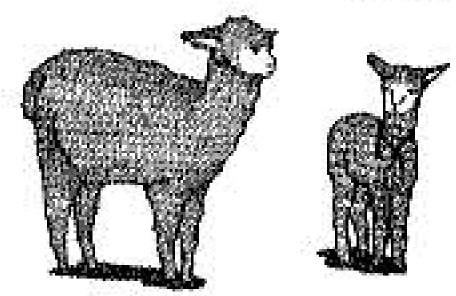
RELIGION — RILIHIYUN

Religion is a topic of everyday conversation – it's certainly not a taboo subject. While the Andean countries are officially Catholic, there's actually a fair amount of freedom of religion. All of the Christian religions are represented, as well as many Eastern religions and beliefs. Names of religions were simply borrowed from Spanish and adapted to the Quechua pronunciation system.

What's your religion?	ee·*mah*·tahkh ree·lee·hee·yun·*nee*·kee?	*¿Imataq rilihiyunniyki?*

I'm (a/an) ...	*no*·kah ...·n/·mee *kah*·nee	*Nuqa ...-n/-mi kani.*
Adventist	ahd·ween·*tees*·tah	*adwintista*
Baptist	wow·*tees*·tah	*wawtista*
Buddhist	woo·*dees*·tah	*wudista*
Christian	krees·tee·*yah*·noo	*kristiyanu*
Evangelist	ee·wahn·hee·*lees*·tah	*iwanhilista*
Hindu	*een*·doo	*indu*
Jehovah's Witness	ee·wahn·hee·*lees*·tah	*iwanhilista*
Jewish	hoo·*dee*·yoo	*hudiyu*
Lutheran	loo·tee·*rah*·noo	*lutiranu*
Methodist	mee·too·*dees*·tah	*mitudista*
Mormon	*moor*·moon	*murmun*
Muslim	moo·*sool*·mahn	*musulman*
Protestant	proo·tees·*tahn*·tee	*prutistanti*

I'm not religious.	*mah*·nah ree·lee·hee·yoon·nee·*yokh*·mee *kah*·nee	*Mana rilihiyunniyuqmi kani.*



IT'S THE END OF THE WORD

When using *-n/-mi*, choose the *-n* ending when the preceding root word ends in a vowel, and the *-mi* ending when it ends in a consonant: eg, *adwintista-n*, ahd·ween·*tees*·tahn, or *murmun-mi*, moor·*moon*·mee. Note that using the *-mi* ending will change which syllable is stressed.

COSMOVISION & CATHOLICISM

Catholicism as practised by the indigenous people in the Andes has some intriguing differences from Western Catholicism.

The Andean religion, before the conquistadors introduced Christianity, was more a cosmovision than simply a religion – it was an entire way of viewing the world and explaining natural events. It was animistic, believing that animals and other elements of the natural world have souls. The highest deity was 'Father Sun', *Tayta Inti*, *tai*·tah *een*·tee, from whom the Incas believed themselves to be directly descended.

Obviously the Incas had great respect for the natural world and its power. Their sacred objects, or *wak'as*, *wah*·k'ahs, were mountain peaks, rivers and lakes, all of whose souls needed to be appeased regularly with ritual offerings, usually of food or drink. *Pachamama*, pah·chah·*mah*·mah, was 'Mother Earth', the nurturing protector and life-giver of all beings, and it was particularly important to pay her for her bounty. This was done through a major celebration that took place every August, known as 'payment to Mother Earth' or *haywakuy*, hai·*wah*·kui. Payments consisted of offerings of coca leaves, food or beverages.

When the Spaniards arrived (1532), they began to convert the locals to Catholicism. The Andeans seemed to accept the teaching of the missionaries fairly readily but, in reality, they did not reject their previous beliefs to accept the new ones. Rather, they syncretised them, or layered

MEETING PEOPLE

COSMOVISION & CATHOLICISM

them on top of their existing beliefs. The Christian belief in heaven and hell led them to add similar spiritual territories to their organisational schema of the world. In addition to *kay pacha*, kai *pah*·chah, the world in which people dwell, there is *hanaq pacha*, *hah*·nahkh *pah*·chah, the world above, where the gods dwell, and *ukhu pacha*, *oo*·k-hoo *pah*·chah, the world below, a world of shadows and darkness. In the Andean cosmology, these three worlds interconnect and their inhabitants interact.

Another example of this syncretism is the Andean belief in God and active worship of the saints. They consider Jesus and the Virgin Mary to belong to this category of saints. Interestingly, they have blended the identities of the Catholic saints with their own *apus*, *ah*·poos, 'principal mountain gods' and *wak'as*, *wah*·k'ahs, 'sacred places'. This was a logical thing to do. For Western Catholics, the saints serve as intermediaries between humans and their God, and in the ancient Andean cosmovision, the *apus* and *wak'as* also served an intermediary function. The Virgin Mary herself came to be associated with *Pachamama*, the Earth Mother, the greatest of all female deities.

The most obvious manifestation of this practice is the habit of putting crosses on mountain tops, and holding traditional festivals on Catholic saints' days, so that the 'Spanish' God and saints and the traditional mountain *apus* and *wak'as* can be worshipped at the same time.

MEETING PEOPLE

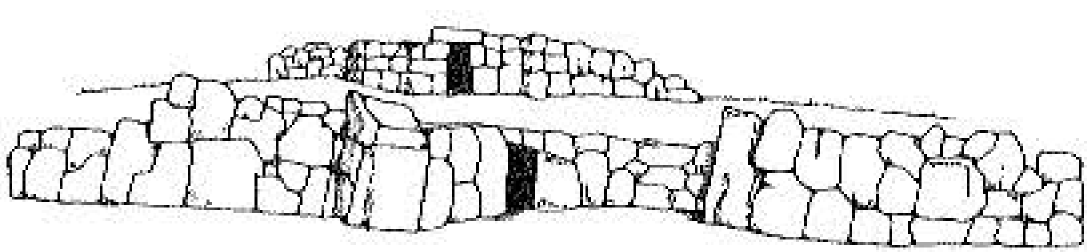
I'm Catholic, but I don't go to mass.	
kah·too·*lee*·koon *kah*·nee, mah·*nah*·tahkh mee·*sah*·mahn ree·*nee*·choo	*Katulikun kani, manataq misaman rinichu.*
I believe in God.	
tai·tah dee·yoos·*mahn*·mee ee·*nyee*·nee	*Tayta Diyusmanmi iñini.*
I'm interested in astrology.	
koy·lyoor·koo·nah·*mahn*·tah yah·*chai*·tah moo·*nah*·nee	*Quyllurkunamanta yachayta munani.*



I'm interested in philosophy.	
hah·moo·t'ai·*mahn*·tah yah·*chai*·tah moo·*nah*·nee	*Hamut'aymanta yachayta munani.*
I'm an atheist.	
mah·nahn dee·*yoos*·mahn ee·nyee·*nee*·choo	*Manan Diyusman iñinichu.*
Can I attend this service/mass?	
kai kool·*too*·tah/mee·*sah*·tah oo·yah·ree·*mahn*·choo?	*¿Kay kultuta/misata uyarimanchu?*
Can I pray here?	
mah·nyah·kui·*mahn*·choo *kai*·pee?	*¿Mañakuymanchu kaypi?*
Where can I pray/worship?	
mai·*pee*·tahkh yoo·pai·*chai*·mahn?	*¿Maypitaq yupaychayman?*
Is there a church here?	
kahn·choo een·*lee*·sah *kai*·pee?	*¿Kanchu inlisa kaypi?*

ancestor	*nyow*·pah *ai*·lyoo	*ñawpa ayllu*
baptism	oo·*lee*·yai	*uliyay*
christening	wow·*tee*·sai	*wawtisay*
church	een·*lee*·sah; dee·*yoos*·pah *wah*·seen	*inlisa; Diyuspa wasin*
cross	*koo*·roos	*kurus*
deity	*dee*·yoos *kai*·neen	*Diyus kaynin*
devil	*sahkh*·rah/*soo*·pai	*saqra/supay*
evil spirit	*so*·k'ah	*suq'a*
Father Sun	*tai*·tah *een*·tee	*Tayta Inti*
Festival of the Sun	*een*·tee *rai*·mee	*Inti Raymi*
God	*dee*·yoos/*yah*·yah	*Diyus/Yaya*
creator of the Earth	pah·chah·*kah*·mahkh	*Pachakamaq*
creator of the Incas	wee·rah·*ko*·chah	*Wiraqucha*
mountain god	*ah*·poo	*Apu*
secondary mountain gods	*ow*·kee	*awki*
Incan priest	*oo*·moo	*umu*
lake	*mah*·mah *ko*·chah	*Mama Qucha*
lightning	ee·*lyah*·pah	*illapa*
mass	*mee*·sah	*misa*
Mother Earth	pah·chah·*mah*·mah	*Pachamama*
Mother Moon	*mah*·mah *kee*·lyah	*Mama Killa*
to pray	mah·*nyah*·kui	*mañakuy*
prayer	mah·*nyah*·kokh	*mañakuq*
priest	*tai*·tah *koo*·rah; *yah*·yah	*tayta kura; yaya*
procession	proo·*see*·yoon	*prusiyun*
river	*mah*·yoo	*mayu*
sabbath	yoo·pai·*chah*·nah *poon*·ch'ai	*yupaychana punch'ay*
sacred place	*wah*·k'ah	*waka*
sacrifice	*hai*·wai	*haywai*

saint (m/f)	tai·*tah*·chah/ mah·*mah*·chah	*taytacha/ mamacha*
shrine	kah·*pee*·lyah	*kapilla*
sin	*hoo*·chah	*hucha*
to sin	hoo·chah·*lyee*·kui	*huchallikuy*
stars	koy·lyoor·*koo*·nah	*quyllurkuna*
temple	*mahn*·ko *wah*·see	*manqu wasi*
Temple of the Sun	ko·ree·*kahn*·chah	*Qurikancha*
thunder	*k-hahkh*·yah	*qhaqya*
witch	*lai*·kah	*layqa*



MAYTAPAS RIY

GETTING AROUND

Arranging journeys by plane, train, bus or taxi is generally done in Spanish or English in the Andean region. In Quechua-speaking communities, such forms of transport are not common – even street signs are usually in Spanish.

Nevertheless, Quechua will be the key to seeking your own way in remote areas, if you need to ask whether a car or bus is available, or which way you should go.

FINDING YOUR WAY — MAYTAPAS RIYTA YACHAY

Excuse me Sir/Madam ...
pahm·pah·chah·*yoo*·wai *tai*·tai/mah·*mai* ...
Pampachayuway taytalmamay ...

Where am I?
mai·peen kah·*shah*·nee?
¿Maypin kashani?

I'm looking for ...
...·tahn mahs·k-hah·*shah*·nee
...-tan maskhashani.

Where's the ...?	mai·*pee*·tahkh ...?	*¿Maypitaq ...?*
bus station	oo·*nee*·woos *sah*·yahn	*uniwus sayan*
dock/pier	*wahm*·poo *sah*·yahn	*wampu sayan*
road to ...	...·tah ree·*nah*·pahkh nyahn	*...-ta rinapaq ñan*
train station	treen *sah*·yahn	*trin sayan*

LOCAL TRANSPORT

If you're adventurous, try riding in the back of a pickup truck to get from one place to another. This may be the only way to get off the beaten track. You're exposed to the elements, but it's a great way to see the countryside and get to know the locals. You're expected to offer some sort of payment to the driver, as the Andeans do themselves.

What time does the ... leave?	ee·mah oo·*rah*·tahkh ... *lyokh*·seen?	*¿Ima urataq ... lluqsin?*
What time does the ... arrive?	ee·mah oo·*rahs*·mee ... chah·*yah*·moon?	*¿Ima urasmi ... chayamun?*
boat	*wahm*·poo	*wampu*
bus	oo·*nee*·woos	*uniwus*
minibus	oo·nee·*woos*·chah/ *meek*·roo	*uniwuscha/ mikru*
train	treen	*trin*

How do we get to ...?
ee·mai·*nah*·tahkh ...·man chah·*yahn*·chees? — *¿Imaynataq ...-man chayanchis?*

Is it close by?
sees·*pah*·choo? — *¿Sispachu?*

Can we walk there?
chah·kee·*lyah*·wahn ree·koo·*mahn*·choo *chai*·mahn? — *¿Chakillawan riykumanchu chayman?*

Can you show me (on the map)?
(mah·*pah*·pee) k·hah·wai·kah·chee· wahn·kee·*mahn*·choo? — *(Mapapi) ¿Qhawaykachi- wankimanchu?*

BUT HOW WILL IT END?

Remember, when adding suffixes to words, choose the *first* ending when the root word ends in a vowel, and the *second* ending when it ends in a consonant.

What's the name of this ...?	ee·*mah*·tahkh kai ...·kh/·pah *soo*·teen?	*¿Imataq kay ...-q/-pa sutin?*
city/village	*lyahkh*·tah	*llaqta*
highway	*pees*·tah	*pista*
path	nyahn	*ñan*
road	kah·ree·*tee*·rah	*karitira*
street	*kah*·lyee	*kalli*

DIRECTIONS — YACHACHIYKUNA

Straight ahead.
syookh/dee·*ree*·choo — *Siwk/Dirichu.*

To the left/right.
lyoo·*k'ee*·mahn/pah·*nyah*·mahn — *Lluq'iman/Pañaman.*

Turn at the next corner/street.
hah·mokh k'oo·*choo*·pee/ kah·*lyee*·pee moo·*yui*·kui — *Hamuq k'uchupi/ kallipi muyuykuy.*

across (from)	cheem·*pah*·pee	*chimpapi*
behind	*k-he*·pah	*qhipa*
far	*kah*·roo	*karu*
here	*kai*·pee	*kaypi*
in front (of)	nyow·*pahkh*·pee	*ñawpaqpi*
near	*sees*·pah	*sispa*
there	*chai*·pee/chai·*nekh*·pee/ hah·*kai*·pee	*chaypi/chayniqpi/ haqaypi*



north	*wee*·chai	*wichay*
south	*oo*·rai	*uray*
east	*een*·tekh lyokh·*see*·nahn	*intiq lluqsinan*
west	*een*·tekh cheen·*kah*·nahn	*intiq chinkanan*

Thank you for showing us the way.
sool·*pai nyahn*·tah rekh·see·chee·*moo*·wahs kai·kee·koo·*mahn*·tah — *Sulpáy ñanta riqsichimuwasqaykikumanta.*

For more instructions, see Taxi, below.

ADDRESSES — DIRIKSIYUNKUNA

Addresses are generally indicated in Spanish rather than in Quechua. A typical address might look like this:

> Sra. María Condori Guzmán
> Avenida Tullomayo 428
> Cuzco, Peru

Large cities, such as Lima, La Paz and Quito, may have several postal codes, but this is not common. Post office boxes *(apartado* or *casilla* in Spanish) are popular too:

> Sr. José Huamán Mamani
> Apartado Postal 477 (or Casilla Postal 477)
> Cochabamba, Bolivia

TAXI — TAKSI

Taxis are not widely available in the more rural Quechua-speaking areas. To hold a licence, the driver must speak Spanish, so arrangements are generally made in Spanish – or possibly in English in larger cities.

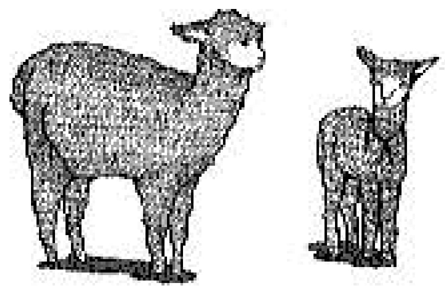
There are two kinds of taxis. A *taxi oficial* is a state-regulated taxi, which is more likely (but not guaranteed) to have a meter; a *taxi particular* is an informal, privately owned taxi – fares are negotiable. You can flag down either sort in large cities.

Make sure you bargain and settle on a price to your destination before getting in. Taxis are generally inexpensive, but some drivers will raise their prices when dealing with a foreigner. See Bargaining, page 127, for more on this.

Sir/Madam, I want to go to ...
tai·*tai*/mah·*mai* ...·tah *ree*·tah moo·*nah*·nee — *Taytáy/Mamáy ...-ta riyta munani.*

How much is it to go to ...?
hai·k'ahn *kwees*·tahn ...·tah ree·*nah*·pahkh? — *¿Hayk'an kwistan ...-ta rinapaq?*

How much is the ticket/fare?
hai·k'ahn *kwees*·tahn pah·*sah*·hee? — *¿Hayk'an kwistan pasahi?*



Instructions — Yachachiykuna

Please take me to ...
ah·*lyee*·choo ...·tah ah·*pah*·wai — *Allichu ...-ta apaway.*

Keep going straight!
syookh! — *¡Siwk!*

The next street to the left/right.
hah·mokh kah·*lyee*·pee pah·*nyah*·mahn/lyo·*k'e*·mahn moo·*yui*·kui — *Hamuq kallipi pañaman/lluq'iman muyuykuy.*

Please slow down.
ah·*lyee*·choo ah·lyee·lyah·*mahn*·tah ree — *Allichu allillamanta riy.*

Please wait here.
ah·*lyee*·choo *kai*·pee *soo*·yai — *Allichu kaypi suyay.*

Stop here!
sah·yai *kai*·pee! — *¡Sayay kaypi!*

Stop at the corner!
chai k'hoo·*choo*·pee *sah*·yai! — *¡Chay k'uchupi sayay!*

BUYING TICKETS — WULITUKUNATA RANTIY

Haggling is common when buying tickets for travel. You can even bargain with a travel agent, but purchasing directly from a bus or train station means paying the posted price. Foreigners will often pay more than locals do, especially in tourist areas. See Bargaining, page 127, for more on this.

Buying tickets at bus stations is usually done in Spanish. Flight arrangements are always made in Spanish or in English.

Where can I buy a ticket?
mai·*pee*·tahkh woo·lee·*too*·tah rahn·tee·*rui*·mahn? — *¿Maypitaq wulituta rantirquyman?*

How much is the ticket/fare?
hai·k'ahn *kwees*·tahn pah·*sah*·hee? — *¿Hayk'an kwistan pasahi?*

How long does it take to get to ...?
hai·k'ah oo·rah·*pee*·tahkh ...·mahn chah·*yahn*·chees? — *¿Hayk'a urapitaq ...-man chayanchis?*

BUS & CAR — UNIWUS, KARRU

Bus services come in a wide range of quality and service levels, and once again, transactions are conducted almost exclusively in Spanish. However, you might want to inform yourself on local bus services – or the availability of a car where there are no buses – by asking local Quechua speakers.

What time does the ... bus arrive?	*ee*·mah oo·*rah*·tahkh ... oo·nee·*woos*·kah chah·*yah*·moon?	*¿Ima urataq ... uniwusqa chayamun?*
What time does the ... car leave?	*ee*·mah oo·*rah*·tahkh ... kah·*rroo*·kah *lyok*·seen?	*¿Ima urataq ... karruqa lluqsin?*
first	*nyow*·pahkh	*ñawpaq*
last	*k-he*·pah	*qhipa*
next	*hah*·mokh	*hamuq*

GOING MY WAY?

In rural areas where there's little or no public transport available, cars often double as buses. Drivers will be on the lookout for anyone going in the same direction. You'll need to agree on a price before accepting the lift – see Taxi and Buying Tickets (pages 68, 70).



Does this bus/car go to ...?
kai oo·*nee*·woos/*kah*·rroo ...·mahn *reen*·choo? — *¿Kay uniwus/karru ...-man rinchu?*

How many times a day do buses/cars pass by here?
hai·k'ah *koo*·teen oo·nee·woos·*koo*·nah/ kah·rroo·*koo*·nah *kai*·pee *pah*·sahn *sah*·pah *p'oon*·chai? — *¿Hayk'a kutin uniwuskuna/ karrukuna kaypi pasan sapa p'unchay?*

Where does this bus/car go?
mai·tahn/mai·*mahn*·mee kai oo·*nee*·woos/*kah*·rroo reen? — *¿Maytan/maymanmi kay uniwus/karru rin?*

Where's the bus/car stop?
mai·*pee*·tahkh oo·*nee*·woos/ *kah*·rroo *sah*·yahn? — *¿Maypitaq uniwus/ karru sayan?*

Which bus/car goes to ...?
mai·ken oo·nee·*woos*·tahkh/ kah·*rroo*·tahkh ...·mahn reen? — *¿Mayqin uniwustaq/ karrutaq ...-man rin?*

Where can I catch the bus/car to ...?
mai·*pee*·tahkh ...·mahn ree·*nai*·pahkh oo·nee·*woos*·tah/ kah·*rroo*·tah hah·p'ee·*rui*·mahn? — *¿Maypitaq ...-man rinaypaq uniwusta/ karruta hap'irquyman?*

This is my seat.
tee·yah·*nai*·mee *kai*·kah — *Tiyanaymi kayqa.*

Could you let me know when we get to ...?
ah·*lyee*·choo ...·mahn chah·yahkh·*teen*·chees wee·lyai·koo·wahn·kee·*mahn*·choo? — *¿Allichu ...-man chayaqtinchis willaykuwankimanchu?*

Can you tell the driver to stop?
ah·*lyee*·choo *sah*·yai neen·kee·*mahn*·choo choo·feer·*tah*·kah? — *¿Allichu sayay ninkimanchu chuphirtaqa?*

I'd like to get off here.
kai·pee oo·rai·*kui*·tahn moo·*nah*·nee — *Kaypi uraykuytan munani.*



THE FUN BUS

When travelling on local buses and minibuses, be prepared for an extraordinary acoustic treat and flexible ideas on what constitutes safe driving. Between passengers yelling at the conductor, the conductor yelling out the stops as they come up, and the driver yelling out the window at other drivers, things can get loud. There may be music blasting out through numerous speakers. Local performers might climb on to give an impromptu performance complete with expectations of tips, while local vendors tout their wares. Buses are often overcrowded, especially when animals and food products are on board.

TRAIN — TRIN

Trains don't run nearly as frequently as buses, but they're generally more comfortable for long-distance travel.

What's the name of this station?
ee·*mah*·tahkh kai sah·*yah*·nahkh *soo*·teen? — *¿Imataq kay sayanaq sutin?*

What's the name of the next station?
ee·*mah*·tahkh *hah*·mokh sah·*yah*·nahkh *soo*·teen? — *¿Imataq hamuq sayanaq sutin?*

Does this train stop at (Arequipa)?
(ah·ree·kee·*pah*·pee) sah·*yahn*·choo kai *treen*·kah? — *¿(Arikipapi) sayanchu kay trinqa?*

There's no train today.
mah·nan treen *kahn*·choo *koo*·nahn *p'oon*·chai — *Manan trin kanchu kunan p'unchay.*

Can I sit here?
tee·yai·*mahn*·choo *kai*·pee? — *¿Tiyaymanchu kaypi?*

I want to get off at ...
...·pee oo·rai·*kui*·tah moo·*nah*·nee — *...-pi uraykuyta munani.*

BOAT — WAMPU

Boat travel in the Andes might be by canoe for travelling along rivers and other waterways, or by motor boat or hovercraft when travelling from island to island on large lakes such as Titicaca. Even luxury cruise ships, *hatun wampu*, *hah*·toon *wahm*·poo, are an option, for those wanting to visit the Galapagos Islands.

Arrangements for this type of transport are usually made through travel agencies, although you may also be able to negotiate on the spot.

Where can I find a boat that goes to ...?
mai·*pee*·tahkh wahm·*poo*·tah tah·ree·*rui*·mahn ...·tah ree·*nai*·pahkh? — *¿Maypitaq wamputa tarirquyman ...-ta rinaypaq?*

Where does that boat go?
mai-tah-tahkh/mai-*mahn*-tahkh chai *wahm*-poo reen? — *¿Maytataq/Maymantaq chay wampu rin?*
Where does the boat leave from?
mai-mahn-*tah*-tahkh *wahm*-poo *lyokh*-seen? — *¿Maymantaq wampu lluqsin?*
What time does the boat arrive/leave?
ee-mah oo-*rahs*-mee *wahm*-poo chah-*yah*-moon/*lyokh*-seen? — *¿Ima urasmi wampu chayamun/lluqsin?*

DRIVING — KARRU

Car rentals are generally only available in major cities. If you decide to rent a car, services – from filling up to repairs – will be handled in Spanish.

In the larger cities and tourist areas, motorcycling is also possible. Organised tours are the easiest, but renting or buying your own motorcycle is an option.

Is there a mechanic around here?
kahn-choo mee-kah-*nee*-koo *kai*-pee? — *¿Kanchu mikaniku kaypi?*
Is there a gas/petrol station nearby?
gree-foo *kahn*-choo *kai*-pee? — *¿Griphu kanchu kaypi?*
Where can I buy gas/petrol?
mai-peen gah-soo-lee-*nah*-tah rahn-tee-*rui*-mahn? — *¿Maypin gasulinata rantirquyman?*
Does this road/highway/path lead to ...?
kai kah-ree-*tee*-rah/*pees*-tah/nyahn ...-*mahn*-choo reen? — *¿Kay karitira/pista/ñan ...-manchu rin?*
How can I go to ...?
ee-*mai*-nahn ...-mahn *ree*-mahn? — *¿Imaynan ...-man riyman?*
Which is the way to ...?
mai-*neen*-tahn ...-mahn reen? — *¿Maynintan ...-man rin?*
I'm lost.
cheen-kai cheen-*kai*-lyah poo-ree-*koo*-nee — *Chinkay chinkaylla purikuni.*

My car has broken down.
kah-*rrui*-kah *mah*-nahn poo-*ree*-tah ah-*teen*-choo — *Karruyqa manan puriyta atinchu.*
Is there a car here going to ...?
kah-rroo *kahn*-choo *kai*-pee ...-mahn ree-*nah*-pahkh? — *¿Karru kanchu kaypi ...-man rinapaq?*
Where are you going?
mai-tahn ree-*shahn*-kee? — *¿Maytan rishanki?*
I'm going to ...
...-tahn ree-*shah*-nee — *...-tan rishani.*
Can you take me there in your car?
pahkh-tah kah-rrui-*kee*-pee ah-pah-wahn-*kee*-mahn *chai*-mahn? — *¿Paqta karruykipi apawankiman chayman?*
How much do I owe you?
hai-k'ah-*tah*-tahkh mah-noo-*kui*-kee? — *¿Hayk'atataq manukuyki?*



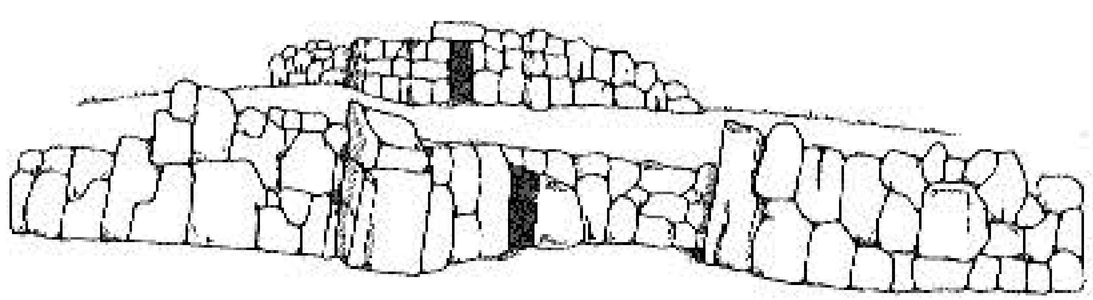
BICYCLE — WISIKILITA

Mountain biking is, for obvious reasons, one of the most popular forms of cycling in the Andes. Bicycles are available to rent or buy in larger cities and tourist areas.

Is ... within cycling distance?
wee-see-kee-lee-*tah*-wahn ree-rui-*mahn*-choo ...-mahn? — *¿Wisikilitawan rirquymanchu ...-man?*
Is there a bike path?
kahn-choo wee-see-kee-*lee*-tah nyahn? — *¿Kanchu wisikilita ñan?*

Who can show me the bicycle paths?		
	pee·tahkh wee·see·kee·*lee*·tah nyahn·koo·*nah*·tah rekh·see·chee·*wahn*·mahn?	*¿Pitaq wisikilita ñankunata riqsichiwanman?*
Where can I hire a bicycle?		
	mai·*pee*·tahkh wee·see·kee·lee·*tah*·tah ahl·kee·lai·*rui*·man?	*¿Maypitaq wisikilitata alkilarquyman?*
How much is it per hour/day?		
	hai·*k'ah*·tahkh *kwees*·tahn *sah*·pah *oo*·rah/*p'oon*·chai?	*¿Hayk'ataq kwistan sapa ura/p'unchay?*
Where can I buy a bike?		
	mai·*pee*·tahkh wee·see·kee·lee·*tah*·tah rahn·tee·*rui*·mahn?	*¿Maypitaq wisikilitata rantirquyman?*
I have a flat tyre.		
	wee·see·kee·lee·*tai*·pah lyahn·*tahn*·mee t'o·*ko*·ron	*Wisikilitaypa llantanmi t'uqurqun.*
Could you help me please?		
	ah·*lyee*·choo yah·nah·pah·yoo·wahn·kee·*mahn*·choo?	*¿Allichu yanapayuwa-nkimanchu?*

bicycle	wee·see·kee·*lee*·tah	*wisikilita*
puncture	*t'o*·ko	*t'uqu*
seat	tee·*yah*·nah	*tiyana*
tyre(s)	lyahn·tah(*koo*·nah)	*llanta(kuna)*



QURPACHANA
ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation choices range from luxury hotels in the larger cities and popular tourist towns, to a humble sleeping space with a rural Andean family. In the smaller communities, a few words of Quechua might be the secret to a comfortable night's sleep.

FINDING ACCOMMODATION — QURPACHANATA MASKHAY

I'm looking for (a) ...	...·tah mahs·k·hah·*shah*·nee	*...-ta maskhashani.*
accommodation	kor·pah·*chah*·nah	*qurpachana*
camping ground	*kahr*·pah	*karpa*
	roo·wah·*nah*·pahkh	*ruwanapaq*
	pahm·pah	*pampa*
boarding house/hotel	*kor*·pah *wah*·see	*qurpa wasi*

Where's a/the ... hotel?	mai·*pee*·tahkh ... *kor*·pah *wah*·see kahn?	*¿Maypitaq ... qurpa wasi kan?*
best	lyoo·*mahn*·tah	*lliwmanta*
	ahn·chah *soo*·mahkh	*ancha sumaq*
cheap	*mah*·nah	*mana*
	chah·*nee*·yohkh	*chaniyuq*
cheapest	lyoo·*mahn*·tah	*lliwmanta*
	pee·see	*pisi*
	chah·*nee*·yokh	*chaniyuq*
clean	pee·*chahs*·kah	*pichasqa*
good	*ah*·lyeen	*allin*

Is there a hotel here?
kahn·choo *kor*·pah *wah*·see *kai*·pee? — *¿Kanchu qurpa wasi kaypi?*

Is that a good hotel?
ah·lyeen *kor*·pah wah·*see*·choo *chai*·kah? — *¿Allin qurpa wasichu chayqa?*

Is that a clean hotel?
lui·*loo*·choo chai *kor*·pah wah·*see*·kah? — *¿Luyluchu chay qurpa wasiqa?*

Is that hotel nearby/far?
sees·pah·lyah·*pee*·choo/ kah·roo·*pee*·choo *kah*·shahn chai *kor*·pah wah·*see*·kah? — *¿Sispallapichu/ Karupichu kashan chay qurpa wasiqa?*

Could you show me that hotel, please?
rekh·see·chee·wahn·kee·*mahn*·choo chai *kor*·pah wah·see·*tah*·kah? — *¿Riqsichiwanki-manchu chay qurpa wasitaqa?*

REQUESTS & QUERIES — MAÑAKUYKUNAPAS TAPUYKUNAPAS

Where can I sleep?
mai·*pee*·tahkh poo·*nyoo*·man? — *¿Maypitaq puñuyman?*

Is there a toilet here?
kahn·choo hees·p'ah·*koo*·nah/ ees·koo·*sah*·roo *kai*·pee? — *¿Kanchu hisp'akuna/ iskusaru kaypi?*

Where can I take a bath?
mai·*pee*·tahkh ahr·mah·*kui*·mahn? — *¿Maypitaq armakuyman?*

WATER ...

There are two different words for 'water': *unu*, *oo*·noo, and *yaku*, *yah*·koo. The latter is used throughout the Andes.

Is there water to wash myself?
kahn·choo *oo*·noo/*yah*·koo mahkh·ch·hee·koo·*nai*·pahkh? — *¿Kanchu unu/yaku maqchhikunaypaq?*

Is there water to wash my face?
kahn·choo *oo*·noo/*yah*·koo oo·p·hah·koo·*nai*·pahkh? — *¿Kanchu unu/yaku uphakunaypaq?*

Could you please heat up some water for me?
ah·*lyee*·choo oo·*noo*·tah/ yah·*koo*·tah k'o·nyee·chee·poo·wahn·kee·*mahn*·choo? — *¿Allichu unuta/ yakuta q'uñichipuwa-nkimanchu?*

Where can I wash my clothes?
mai·*pee*·tahkh p'ah·chai·koo·*nah*·tah t'ahkh·sah·*rui*·mahn? — *¿Maypitaq p'achaykunata t'aqsarquyman?*

Where's the river/spring?
mai·*pee*·tahkh *mah*·yoo/ *pookh*·yoo kahn? — *¿Maypitaq mayu/ pukyu kan?*

Where can I find drinking water?
mai·*pee*·tahkh ook·*yah*·nah oo·*noo*·tah tah·ree·*rui*·mahn? — *¿Maypitaq ukyana unuta tarirquyman?*

Is there clean water here?
kahn·choo *ch'oo*·yah *oo*·noo/ *yah*·koo *kai*·pee? — *¿Kanchu ch'uya unu/ yaku kaypi?*

AROUND THE HOME

Remember that Andean houses may not have the luxury of running water or indoor toilets. Be sure to bring all of your own toiletries, and simply ask for a tub for washing.

At meal times, your host family will expect you to share in their food and conversation, and to try the different dishes on offer.

That was delicious!
soo·mahkh mee·*k-hoo*·nah! — *¡Sumaq mikhuna!*

Is there anything to drink?	*kahn*·choo oo·kyah·*nah*·pahkh ee·mah·*lyah*·pahs?	*¿Kanchu ukyanapaq imallapas?*
May I have some herbal tea?	*pahkh*·tah *ko*·rah oo·*noo*·tah/yah·*koo*·tah ko·wahn·*kee*·mahn?	*¿Paqta qura unuta/yakuta quwankiman?*
Is there anything to eat?	*kahn*·choo mee·k-hoo·*nah*·pahkh ee·mah·*lyah*·pahs?	*¿Kanchu mikhunapaq imallapas?*
What time do you want us to get up?	*ee*·mah oo·*rahs*·mee hah·tah·ree·*koo*·mahn?	*¿Ima urasmi hatariykuman?*
Can I help you with something?	*pahkh*·tah ee·mah·lyah·*tah*·pees yah·nah·pai·*kee*·mahn?	*¿Paqta imallatapis yanapaykiman?*
Can I leave my backpack here until tonight/tomorrow?	sah·ke·*mahn*·choo too·tah·*kah*·mah/ pah·kah·reen·*kah*·mah k'e·*pee*·tah *kai*·pee?	*¿Saqiymanchu tutakama/ paqarinkama q'ipiyta kaypi?*
May I leave my luggage here with you?	*pahkh*·tah mah·lee·*tai*·tah sah·ke·yoo·kui·*kee*·mahn?	*¿Paqta malitayta saqiyukuykiman?*

Could you lend me (a) ...?	*pahkh*·tah ...·tah mah·nyah·wahn·*kee*·mahn?	*¿Paqta ...-ta mañawan-nkiman?*
blanket	*kah*·tah/free·*sah*·rah	*qata/phrisara*
bucket	*bahl*·dee	*baldi*
wash basin	poo·*roo*·nyah	*puruña*

COMPLAINTS — PIÑARIKUY

It's very ...	*ahn*·chah ...·n	*Ancha ...-n*
cold	*chee*·ree	*chiri*
dark	*too*·tah	*tuta*
noisy	*rokh*·yah	*ruqya*

This ... is not clean.	*mah*·nahn kai ...·kah pee·chas·*kah*·choo	*Manan kay ...-qa pichasqachu.*
bed	poo·*nyoo*·nah	*puñuna*
blanket	*kah*·tah/free·*sah*·rah/ *choo*·see	*qata/frisara/ chusi*
house	*wah*·see	*wasi*
pillow	*sow*·nah	*sawna*
room	*kwahr*·too	*kwartu*
towel	ch'ah·kee·chee·*koo*·nah/ too·*wah*·lyah	*ch'akichikuna/ tuwalla*

HOMESTAYS — QURPACHAKUYKUNA

Homestays are common in smaller communities. In some cases, you may be able to arrange one through a travel agent in the city, but if you're the adventurous sort, you can always trust your luck and try to find one yourself.

Where can I find a place to stay tonight?	mai·*pee*·tahkh poo·nyoo·pah·koo·*rui*·mahn?	*¿Maypitaq puñupakurquyman?*
Could I/we please spend the night in your house?	ah·*lyee*·choo poo·nyoo·pah·yoo·kui·kee·*mahn*·choo?; ah·*lyee*·choo poo·nyoo·pah·yoo·kui·kee·koo·*mahn*·choo?	*¿Allichu puñupayu-kuykimanchu?; ¿Allichu puñupayu-kuykikumanchu?*
We have our own mattresses/ sleeping bags.	poo·nyui·*nai*·koo *kahn*·mee	*Puñunayku kanmi.*

How much do you charge for ...?	*hai*·k'ahn *kwees*·tahn ...?	*¿Hayk'an kwistan ...?*
each night	*sah*·pah *too*·tah	*sapa tuta*
each day	*sah*·pah *p'oon*·chai	*sapa p'unchay*
both of us	ees·kai·nee·*koo*·pahkh	*iskayni-ykupaq*

Thank you, I'd like to stay in your house.
sool·*pai*·kee, wah·see·*kee*·pee kor·pah·*chai*·tahn moo·*nai*·mahn — *Sulpayki, wasiykipi qurpachaytan munayman.*



THEY MAY SAY ...

ah·*lyeen*·mee, pah·sai·*kah*·mui tai·*tai*/mah·*mai*
That's OK. Come in sir/madam.

pahm·pah·chah·*yoo*·wai *mah*·nahn poo·nyoo·*nai*·koo *kahn*·choo
I'm sorry, but we don't have the room.

pahm·pah·chah·*yoo*·wai *mah*·nah roo·nah·koo·*nah*·tah qor·pah·chah·chee·*koo*·choo
I'm sorry, but we don't take guests.

mai·ken·nee·kee·*koo*·nahn qor·pah·chah·koon·*kee*·chees *kai*·pee?
How many of you would like to stay?

hai·k'ah *too*·tahn poo·nyoo·pah·koon·*kee*·chees?
How many nights?



DEPARTURE — LLUQSIY

I'm/We're leaving now.
koo·*nahn*·kah
ree·poo·koo·*sahkh*·nyah/
ree·poo·koo·sahkh·*koo*·nyah
Kunanqa ripukusaqña/ ripukusaqkuña.

Thank you for all your help.
sool·*pai* yah·nah·pah·wahs·kai·kee·*mahn*·tah
Sulpáy yanapawasqaykimanta.

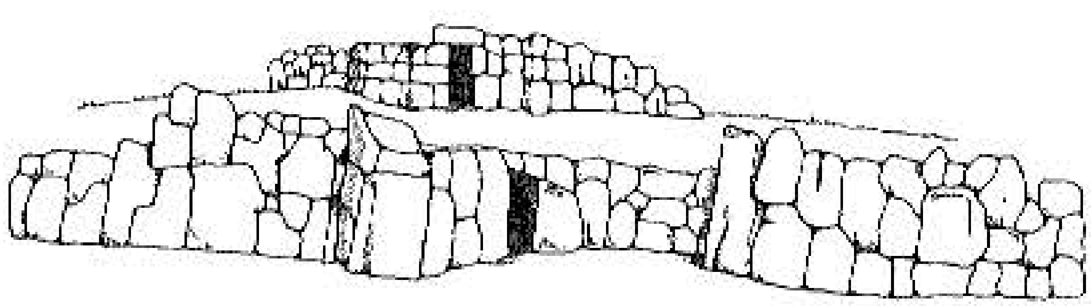
Thank you for letting me stay in your house.
sool·*pai* wah·see·*kee*·pee kor·pah·chah·chee·wahs·kai·kee·*mahn*·tah/ poo·nyoo·chee·wahs·kai·kee·*mahn*·tah
Sulpáy wasiykipi qurpachachiwas qaykimanta/ puñuchiwasqaykimanta.

I hope I can return someday.
ee·*chah*·pahs hai·*k'ahkh*·pahs koo·tee·*mui*·mahn
Ichapas hayk'aqpas kutimuyman.

It was great staying at your place.
seen·*chee*·tah koo·see·*koo*·nee wah·see·*kee*·pee kor·pah·chah·chee·wahs·kai·kee·*mahn*·tah
Sinchita kusikuni wasiykipi qurpachachiwasqaykimanta.

How much do I owe you?
hai·*k'ah*·tahkh mah·noo·*kui*·kee?
¿Hayk'ataq manukuyki?

Here's payment for my stay.
kai kol·*ke*·tah koi·koo·*sai*·kee wah·see·*kee*·pee kor·pah·chah·chee·wahs·kai·kee·*mahn*·tah
Kay qulqita quykusayki wasiykipi qurpachachiwasqaykimanta.



LLAQTAPI PURIY
AROUND TOWN

In some villages, Quechua will come in handy at archaeological tourist sites and in shops with Quechua names. Many of the typical nightlife activities and other forms of cosmopolitan entertainment in the larger Andean cities will be organised in Spanish or even in English. Signs will be in Spanish rather than Quechua.



LOOKING FOR ... — ... MASKHAY

Where's a/the ...?	mah·*pee*·tahkh ... kahn?	*¿Mapitaq ... kan?*
bank	*kol*·keh *wah*·see	*qulqi wasi*
hotel	*kor*·pah *wah*·see	*qurpa wasi*
main square	*plah*·sah	*plasa*
market	*k-hah*·too	*qhatu*
police station	wahr·*dee*·yah	*wardiya*
post office	koo·*ree*·yoo	*kuriyu*
public toilet	hees·*p'ah*·koo·nah/ *bah*·nyoo	*hisp'akuna/ bañu*
telephone centre	tee·lee·foo·*noo*·yokh *wah*·see	*tiliphunuyuq wasi*
local authorities' office (similar to a town hall)	kah·mah·chekh·*koo*·nahkh *wah*·seen	*kamachiq-kunaq wasin*

TELECOMMUNICATIONS — IMAYMANA WILLACHIKUYKUNA

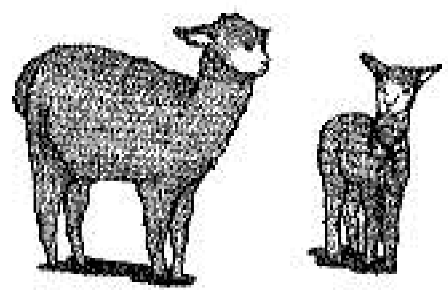
Is there a/an ... in this village? — *kahn*-choo ... kai lyahkh-*tah*-pee? — *¿Kanchu ... kay llaqtapi?*

computer — koom-poo-tah-*roo*-rah — *kumputarura*

Internet service — een-*teer*-neet — *Intirnit*

telephone — tee-lee-*foo*-noo — *tiliphunu*

It's urgent!
oos-k-hai-*pahkh*-mee!; pree-see-sahkh-*pahkh*-mee! — *¡Usqhaypaqmi!; ¡Prisisaqpaqmi!*



Making a Call — Tiliphunuwan Rimay

Hello.
nah-pai-koo-*lyai*-kee. — *Napaykullayki.*

This is ... speaking.
...-n/-mee *kah*-nee — *...-n/-mi kani.*

I'd like to speak to ...
...-*wahn*-mee ree-*mai*-tah moo-*nah*-nee — *...-wanmi rimayta munani.*

Who's calling?
pee-tahkh *kahn*-kee? — *¿Pitaq kanki?*

Please tell ... I called.
ah-*lyee*-choo ...-mahn wee-lyah-poo-*wahn*-kee tee-lee-foo-*noo*-pee wahkh-yah-moos-*kai*-tah — *Allichu ...-man willapuwanki tiliphunupi waqyamusqayta.*

SIGHTSEEING — TURISTAKUNA PURISQAN

Where's the tourist office?
mai-*pee*-tahkh too-rees-tah-koo-*nah*-pahkh oo-fee-*see*-nah *kah*-shahn? — *¿Maypitaq turistakunapaq ufisina kashan?*

What are the opening hours?
ee-mah oo-*rahs*-mee kee-chah-*koon*-pees wees-k'ah-*koon*-pees? — *¿Ima urasmi kichakunpis wisq'akunpis?*

How much is the entry fee?
hai-k'ahn *kwees*-tahn yai-koo-*nah*-pahkh? — *¿Hayk'an kwistan yaykunapaq?*

I'd like to see (Machu Picchu).
(*mah*-choo *peek*-choo)-tah k-hah-*wai*-tah/rekh-*see*-tah moo-*nai*-mahn — *(Machu Pikchu)-ta qhawayta/riqsiyta munayman.*

Can we take photographs here?
foo-too-koo-*nah*-tah kor-koi-koo-*mahn*-choo *kai*-pee? — *¿Phutukunata qurquykumanchu kaypi?*

Could we take photographs of you?
ah-*lyee*-choo foo-*too*-tah kor-kor-koi-kee-*mahn*-choo? — *¿Allichu phututa qurqurquykimanchu?*

Could you take a photograph of me?
ah-*lyee*-choo foo-*too*-tah kor-kor-ko-wahn-kee-*mahn*-choo? — *¿Allichu phututa qurqurquwankimanchu?*

I'll send you the photographs.
foo-too-koo-*nah*-tah ah-pah-chee-moo-*sai*-kee — *Phutukunata apachimusayki.*

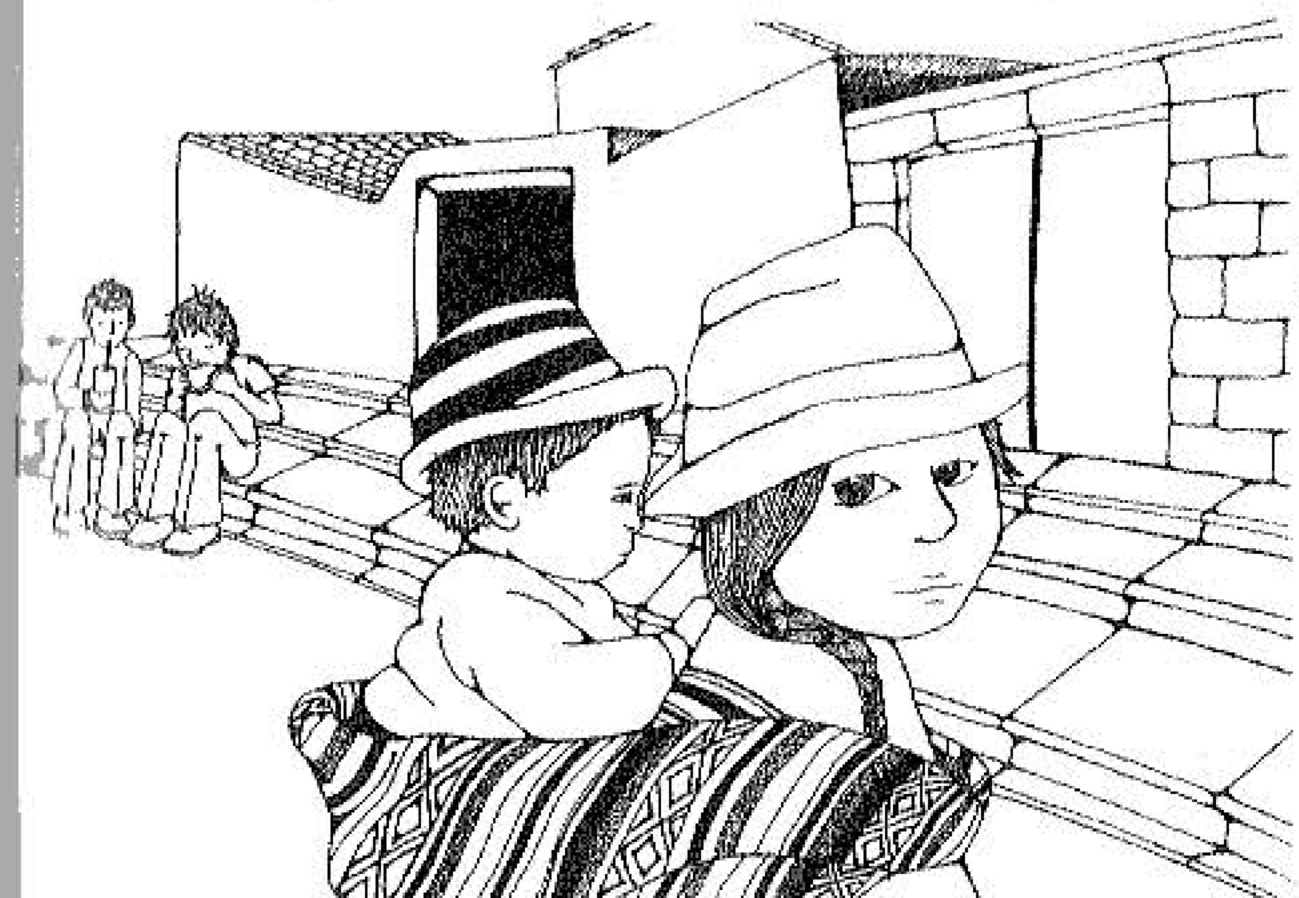
It's ...	...-n/-mee	*...-n/-mi.*
beautiful	*soo*-mahkh	*sumaq*
impressive	*koo*-sah *koo*-sah	*kusa kusa*
interesting	*seen*-chee *ah*-lyeen	*sinchi allin*
strange	hokh *rek*-ch'ahkh	*huq rikch'aq*

The Sights — Sumaq K'itikuna

What's that (building)? ee·*mah*·tahkh chai (*hah*·toon wah·*se*·kah)?	*¿Imataq chay (hatun wasiqa)?*
How old is that (building)? *hai*·k'ah wah·tah·*yokh*·mee chai (*hah*·toon wah·*se*·kah)?	*¿Hayk'a watayuqmi chay hatun wasiqa?*

aqueduct	*yahr*·k-hah	*yarqha*
archaeological site	t-hoo·*nees*·kahkh *nyow*·pah wah·see·*koo*·nah	*thunisqa ñawpa wasikuna*
burial site	*chooly*·pah	*chullpa*
cathedral	*hah*·toon een·*lee*·sah	*hatun inlisa*
church	een·*lee*·sah	*inlisa*
cave	*mah*·ch'ai	*mach'ay*
cemetery	*ah*·yah pahm·*pah*·nah	*aya pampana*
central plaza	*hah*·toon *plah*·sah	*hatun plasa*
ceremonial baths	*een*·kahkh ahr·mah·*koo*·nahn	*Inkaq armakunan*
crowded	*ahs*·k-hah roo·nah·*koo*·nah	*askha runakuna*
dance	*too*·sui	*tusuy*
doorway	hai·*koo*·nah *poon*·koo	*haykuna punku*
festival	*rai*·mee	*raymi*
fortress	poo·*kah*·rah	*pukara*
gate	*hah*·toon *poon*·koo	*hatun punku*
Inca trail	*een*·kah poo·*rees*·kahn nyahn	*Inka purisqan ñan*
monastery	*ahk*·lyah *wah*·see; moo·nahs·tee·*ree*·yoo	*aklla wasi; munastiriyu*
museum	moo·*see*·yoo	*musiyu*
niche	*oos*·noo/*t'o*·ko	*usnu/t'uqu*
offering	hai·wah·*ree*·kui	*haywarikuy*
park	pook·*lyah*·nah *pahm*·pah; *pahr*·kee	*pukllana pampa; parki*

principal temple	*hah*·toon *mahn*·kos *wah*·see	*hatun manqus wasi*
royal palace	*kees*·wahr/*hah*·toon *kahn*·chah	*kiswar/hatun kancha*
royal tomb	*chooly*·pah	*chullpa*
ruins	*rah*·kai *rah*·kai; t-hoo·*nees*·kah wah·see·*koo*·nah	*raqay raqay; thunisqa wasikuna*
settlement	*lyahkh*·tah/*ai*·lyoo	*llaqta/ayllu*
statue	*reek*·ch'ai/ ees·tah·*too*·wah	*rikch'ay/ istatuwa*
temple	*mahn*·kos *wah*·see	*manqus wasi*
temple of the Sun	ko·ree·*kahn*·chah	*Qurikancha*
textile/weaving	*ah*·wah	*awa*
volcano	*nee*·nah *p-hokh*·chekh *or*·ko	*nina phuqchiq urqu*
warrior	*ow*·kah *poo*·rekh	*awqa puriq*
window	k-hah·wah·*ree*·nah/*t'o*·ko	*qhawarina/t'uqu*



Tours — Turistakuna Purinan

How much is a guide?
hai·*k'ah*·tahkh *koob*·rahn poo·sai·*kah*·chahkh *roo*·nah? — *¿Hayk'ataq kubran pusaykachaq runa?*

Could we hire an English-speaking/ Spanish-speaking guide?
meen·k'ah·kui·koo·*mahn*·choo *een*·lees/kahs·tee·*lyah*·noo *ree*·mahkh poo·sai·kah·*chahkh*·tah? — *¿Mink'akuykumanchu inlis/kastillanu rimaq pusaykachaqta?*

I'm with them.
pai·koo·nah·*wahn*·mee kah·*shah*·nee — *Paykunawanmi kashani.*

I've lost my group.
too·rees·tah·mah·see·koo·*nah*·tahn cheen·kah·chee·koor·*ko*·nee — *Turistamasikunatan chinkachikurquni.*

Have you seen a group of foreigners?
k-hah·wahr·kahn·*kee*·choo *hah*·wah roo·nah·koo·*nah*·tah? — *¿Qhawarqankichu hawa runakunata?*



YOU SAY POTATO ...

Historically, there have been more than 80 distinct ways of writing the name of the Quechua language. This was due mostly to variations in regional pronunciations, and also to a misanalysis of the relationship between different sounds. Some examples: *cjeswa*, *kechwa*, *khetsua*, *kichwa*, *kkechuwa*, *keshua*, *keswa*, *qheswa*, *q'eswa*, *qhexwa*, *quichua* and *qqichua*. In modern times, with the increasing standardisation of the Quechua alphabet, some researchers have proposed the following spellings: *kichwa*, *qhiswa* and *qichwa*.

AROUND TOWN

GOING OUT — MAYTAPAS RIY

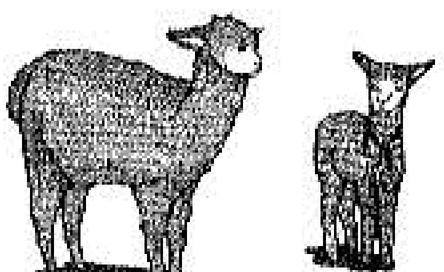
'Going out' in smaller communities is generally limited to visiting neighbours or attending local festivities.

This place is great.
kai lyahkh·*tah*·kah/fees·*tah*·kah *seen*·chee soo·*mahkh*·mee — *Kay llaqtaqa/phistaqa sinchi sumaqmi.*

I'm having a good time here.
k'o·choo·ree·koo·*shah*·neen *kai*·pee — *Q'uchurikushanin kaypi.*

Shall we go somewhere else?
pahkh·tah mai·*tah*·pahs reen·*chees*·mahn? — *¿Paqta maytapas rinchisman?*

I'm sorry, I'm a terrible dancer.
dees·peen·sah·*yoo*·wai, *mah*·nahn koo·*sah*·tah too·soo·*nee*·choo — *Dispinsayuway, manan kusata tusunichu.*



Where to Go — Maytan Rinkiman

What's there to do in the evenings?
ee·mah·*tah*·tahkh roo·nah·*koo*·nah too·*tah*·pee roo·*wahn*·koo k'o·choo·ree·koo·nahn·*koo*·pahkh? — *¿Imatataq runakuna tutapi ruwanku q'uchurikunankupaq?*

What shall we do tonight?
ee·mah·*tah*·tahkh roo·wahn·*chees*·mahn *koo*·nahn *too*·tah? — *¿Imatataq ruwanchisman kunan tuta?*

Are there musicians?
kahn·choo moo·see·koo·*koo*·nah? — *¿Kanchu musikukuna?*

AROUND TOWN

I feel like going to a/the ... | ...-man *ree*·tah moo·*nai*·mahn | *...-man riyta munayman.*
- *chicha* bar | *ah*·k-hah *wah*·see | *aqha wasi*
- local fiesta | kai lyahkh·*tah*·pee *fees*·tah | *kay llaqtapi phista*
- restaurant | mee·*k-hoo*·nah *wah*·see | *mikhuna wasi*

I'd like to ... | ...·tah moo·*nai*·mahn | *...-ta munayman.*
- dance | *too*·sui | *tusuy*
- drink coffee/tea | *kah*·fee/*tee*·tah *ook*·yai | *kaphiy/tiyta ukyay*
- walk | *poo*·ree | *puriy*

Invitations — Inwitasiyunkuna

What are you doing this evening?
ee·mah·*tah*·tahkh *koo*·nahn *too*·tah roo·*wahn*·kee?
¿Imatataq kunan tuta ruwanki?

Would you like to go out somewhere today/tomorrow?
mai·*tah*·pahs *ree*·tah moo·nahn·kee·*mahn*·choo *koo*·nahn/pah·*kah*·reen?
¿Maytapas riyta munankimanchu kunan/paqarin?

Would you like to go for a drink?
ee·mah·lyah·*tah*·pees ook·yah·*nah*·pahkh mai·*tah*·pees *ree*·tah moo·nahn·kee·*mahn*·choo?
¿Imallatapis ukyanapaq maytapis riyta munankimanchu?

Would you like to go for a meal?
ee·mah·lyah·*tah*·pees mee·k-hoo·*nah*·pahkh mai·*tah*·pees *ree*·tah moo·nahn·kee·*mahn*·choo?
¿Imallatapis mikhunapaq maytapis riyta munankimanchu?

Do you know a good restaurant?
rekh·seen·*kee*·choo hokh *soo*·makh mee·*k-hoo*·nah wah·*see*·tah?
¿Riqsinkichu huq sumaq mikhuna wasita?

My shout/treat. (I'll buy)
no·kahn een·wee·tah·*sai*·kee
Nuqan inwitasayki.

Do you want to go to the ...?
...·tah *ree*·tah moo·nahn·*kee*·choo?
¿...-ta riyta munankichu?

Come on!/Let's go!
hah·koo!/hah·*koo*·chee!
¡Haku!/¡Hakuchi!

Responding to Invitations — Inwitasiyunkunata Kutichiy

Sure!
ah·*lyeen*·mee!
¡Allinmi!

Yes, I'd love to.
ah·*ree*, moo·nai·*mahn*·mee
Arí, munaymanmi.

Yes. Where shall we go?
ah·*ree*. mai·*tah*·tahkh reen·*chees*·mahn?
Arí. ¿Maytataq rinchisman?

No. I'm afraid I can't.
mah·nahn *ree*·tah ah·tee·*nee*·choo
Manan riyta atinichu.

I don't have time.
mah·nahn *teem*·pui *kahn*·choo
Manan timpuy kanchu.

What about tomorrow?
ee·mah·*tah*·tahkh roo·*wahn*·kee pah·*kah*·reen?
¿Imatataq ruwanki paqarin?

Arranging to Meet — Tinkunapaq Rimanakuy

What time shall we meet?
ee·mah oo·*rahs*·mee teen·koo·*soon*·chees?
¿Ima urasmi tinkusunchis?

Where shall we meet?
mai·peen teen·koo·*soon*·chees?
¿Maypin tinkusunchis?

Let's meet (at eight o'clock) at the ...
(lahs *oo*·choo oo·*rahs*·tah) teen·*koo*·soon ...·pee
(Las uchu urasta) Tinkusun ...-pi.

AROUND TOWN

OK. I'll see you then.
koo·sah — *Kusa.*
too·pahn·ahn·chees·*kah*·mah — *Tupananchiskama.*

Agreed!/OK!
ah·*lyeen*·mee!/*koo*·sah! — *¡Allinmi!/¡Kusa!*

I'll come over at (six/eight) o'clock.
(lahs *sah*·yees/lahs *oo*·choo) — *(Las sayis/Las uchu)*
oo·*rahs*·tah hah·*moo*·sahkh — *Urasta hamusaq.*

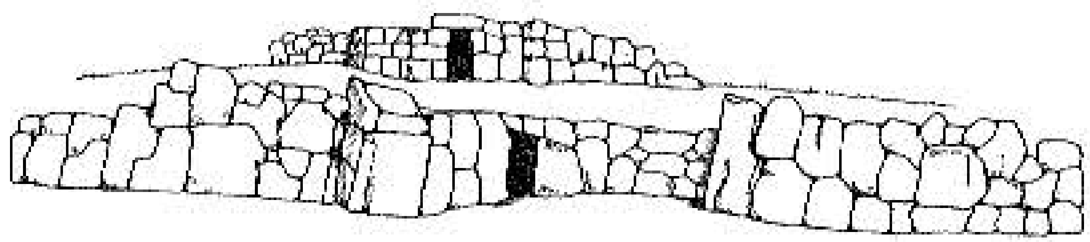
I'll try to make it.
ah·*tees*·pah *mah*·nah — *Atispa mana*
ah·tees·*pah*·pees — *atispapis*
hah·moo·*sahkh*·mee — *hamusaqmi.*

I'll be along later.
ahs·wahn k-he·pah·tah·*rahkh*·mee — *Aswan qhipataraqmi*
hah·*moo*·sahkh — *hamusaq.*

Where will you be?
mai·peen *kahn*·kee? — *¿Maypin kanki?*

See you later/tomorrow.
too·pah·nahn·chees·*kah*·mah/ — *Tupananchiskama/*
pah·kah·reen·*kah*·mah — *Paqarinkama.*

Sorry I'm late.
pahm·pah·chah·*yoo*·wai — *Pampachayuway*
k-he·pah·ree·koos·khai·*mahn*·tah — *qhiparikusqaymanta.*



AYLLU FAMILY

The family is the highest priority for every individual in Andean society. Extended families are the norm, with parents, children, grandparents and sometimes other relatives living together. Kinship often extends beyond the biological family through marriage and a system where godparents are expected to act as a second set of parents to a child. The more children you have, the more godparents, and thus the larger the extended family and community, known as an *ayllu*, *ai*·lyoo.

Romantic relationships, marital status and children are common topics of conversation for young people.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS — TAPUYKUNAPIS KUTICHIYKUNAPIS

Are you married? (asked to a woman)
ko·sah·*yokh*·choo/ — *¿Qusayuqchu/*
kah·sah·*roo*·choo *kahn*·kee? — *Kasaruchu kanki?*

Are you married? (asked to a man)
wahr·mee·*yokh*·choo/ — *¿Warmiyuqchu/*
kah·sah·*roo*·choo *kahn*·kee? — *Kasaruchu kanki?*

I'm (a) ...	*no*·kah ...-n/·mee *kah*·nee	*Nuqa ...-n/-mi kani.*
divorced	t'ah·qah·nah·*koos*·kah/ t'ah·*kahs*·kah	*t'aqanakusqa/ t'aqasqa*
married (f)	ko·*sah*·yokh	*qusayuq*
married (m)	wahr·*mee*·yokh	*warmiyuq*
separated	t'ah·*kahs*·kah	*t'aqasqa*
single (f)	sool·*tee*·rah; *mah*·nah ko·*sah*·yokh	*sultira; mana qusayuq*
single (m)	sool·*tee*·roo; *mah*·nah wahr·*mee*·yokh	*sultiru; mana warmiyuq*
widow	*wahr*·mee *sah*·pah	*warmi sapa*
widower	*sah*·pahn *k-hah*·ree	*sapan qhari*

I have a partner.
yah·nah·*yokh*·mee *kah*·nee — *Yanayuqmi kani.*

We live together but we're not married.
no·*kai*·koo koos·*kai*·koon tee·*yai*·koo, ee·*chah*·kah *mah*·nahn kah·sah·rah·koos·*kah*·choo *kai*·koo — *Nuqayku kuskaykun tiyayku, ichaqa manan kasarakusqachu kayku.*

The word 'child' isn't used by men, who must always specify the sex of their children. Women, however, can be asked or might say these phrases:

How many ... do you have? — *hai*·k'ahn ...? — *¿Hayk'an ...?*

children	wah·wai·kee·*koo*·nah	*wawaykikuna*
sons	*k·hah*·ree wah·wai·kee·*koo*·nah	*qhari wawaykikuna*
daughters	*wahr*·mee wah·wai·kee·*koo*·nah	*warmi wawaykikuna*

I don't have any children.
mah·nahn wah·wai·*koo*·nai — *Manan wawaykunay.*

I have ... daughter(s)/son(s).
...·n/·mee *wahr*·mee/*k·hah*·ree *wah*·wai(*koo*·nah) — *...-n/-mi warmi/qhari waway(kuna).*

How many brothers/sisters do you have?
hai·k'ahn too·rai·kee·*koo*·nah/ nyah·nyai·kee·*koo*·nah? — *¿Hayk'an turaykikuna/ ñañaykikuna?*

Men can be asked or might say these phrases:

How many ... do you have? — *hai*·k'ahn ...? — *¿Hayk'an ...?*

sons	choo·ree·*koo*·nah	*churiykuna*
daughters	oo·soo·see·kee·*koo*·nah	*ususiykikuna*

I don't have any sons/daughters.
mah·nahn choo·ree·*koo*·nah/ oo·soo·see·*koo*·nah *kahn*·choo — *Manan churiykuna/ ususiykuna kanchu.*

I have ... daughter(s)/son(s).
...·n/·mee *choo*·ree(*koo*·nah)/ oo·*soo*·see(*koo*·nah) — *...-n/-mi churiy(kuna)/ ususiy(kuna).*

How many brothers/sisters do you have?
hai·k'ahn wow·kay·kee·*koo*·nah/ pah·nai·kee·*koo*·nah? — *¿Hayk'an wawqiykikuna/ panaykikuna?*

Both men and women can be asked or might say:

How old are they?
hai·k'ah wah·tah·*yokh*·mee pai·*koo*·nah *kahn*·koo? — *¿Hayk'a watayuqmi paykuna kanku?*

Do you live with your family?
ai·lyui·kee·*wahn*·choo/ fah·mee·lyai·kee·*wahn*·choo tee·*yahn*·kee? — *¿Aylluykiwanchu/ phamillaykiwanchu tiyanki?*

I live with my family.
ai·lyui·*wahn*·mee tee·*yah*·nee — *Aylluywanmi tiyani.*

Do you have a girlfriend/boyfriend?
yah·nah·*yokh*·choo *kahn*·kee? — *¿Yanayuqchu kanki?*

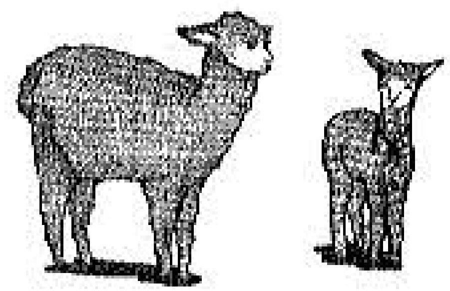
THE PERFECT ENDING

Remember, when using the *-n/-mi* suffix, choose the *-n* ending when the preceding root word ends in a vowel, and the *-mi* ending when it ends in a consonant. Note that using the *-mi* ending will change which syllable is stressed. This is a general rule in this book.

FAMILY MEMBERS — AYLLUKUNA

aunt	*tee*·yah	*tiya*
baby	*wah*·wah/ wah·*wah*·chah	*wawa/ wawacha*
boy	*er*·ke/ *makh*·tah	*irqi/maqta*
boyfriend	*yah*·nah	*yana*
brother (of a woman)	*too*·rah/ *too*·ree	*tura/turi*
brother (of a man)	*wai*·ke/ *wow*·ke	*wayqi/wawqi*
child (of a woman)	*wah*·wah	*wawa*
daughter (of a woman)	*wahr*·mee *wah*·wah	*warmi wawa*
daughter (of a man)	oo·*soo*·see; *wahr*·mee *choo*·ree	*ususi; warmi churi*
family	*ai*·lyoo/ fah·*mee*·lyah	*ayllu/ phamilla*
father	*tai*·tah/ *pah*·pah/ *tah*·tah	*tayta/papa/ tata*
father-in-law	*sui*·roo	*suyru*
girl	*p'ahs*·nyah/ *see*·pahs/ see·*pahs*·chah	*p'asña/sipas/ sipascha*
girlfriend	*yah*·nah	*yana*
grandchild	*hah*·wai	*haway*
grandfather	*hah*·toon *tai*·tah; ah·*poo*·chah; mah·*choo*·lah; hah·*too*·koo; ah·*wee*·loo	*hatun tayta; apucha; machula; hatuku; awilu*
grandmother	*hah*·toon *mah*·mah; ah·*wee*·lah	*hatun mama; awila*
husband	*ko*·sah	*qusa*
mother	*mah*·mah	*mama*
mother-in-law	*sui*·rah	*suyra*
parents	tai·tah·*mah*·mah	*taytamama*
sister (of a woman)	*nyah*·nyah	*ñaña*
sister (of a man)	*pah*·nah/ *pah*·nee	*pana/pani*
son (of a woman)	*k-hah*·ree *wah*·wah	*qhari wawa*

son (of a man)	*choo*·ree	*churi*
stepfather	*k-he*·pah *tai*·tah	*qhipa tayta*
stepmother	*k-he*·pah *mah*·mah	*qhipa mama*
uncle	*tee*·yoo	*tiyu*
wife	*wahr*·mee	*warmi*



TALKING WITH PARENTS — TAYTAMAMAKUNAWAN RIMAY

When's the baby due?
hai·*k'ahkh*·mee wah·chah·*koon*·kee? — *¿Hayk'aqmi wachakunki?*

What are you going to call your baby?
ee·*mah*·tahkh wah·*wai*·kekh *soo*·teen *kahn*·kah? — *¿Imataq wawaykiq sutin kanqa?*

Women can be asked or might say these phrases:

Is this your first child?
p-hee·wee wah·wai·*kee*·choo pai? — *¿Phiwi wawaykichu pay?*

How old are your children?
hai·k'ah wah·tah·*yohkh*·mee wah·wai·kee·*koo*·nah? — *¿Hayk'a watayuqmi wawaykikuna?*

Men can be asked or might say:

How old are your sons/daughters?
hai·k'ah wah·tah·*yohkh*·mee choo·ree·kee·*koo*·nah/ oo·soo·see·kee·*koo*·nah? — *¿Hayk'a watayuqmi churiykikuna/ ususiykikuna?*

FAMILY FAVOURS

Mutual cooperation among families and members of the *ayllu*, *ai*·lyoo, 'extended family', is a way of life. *Ayni*, *ai*·nee, 'reciprocal labour', assures that if you do someone a favour or lend them something today, they'll return the favour tomorrow. A similar concept is *mink'a*, *meen*·k'ah, which means 'cooperation' or 'collaboration'.

Incredible! You look so young!	mah·nah ee·nyee·nah! see·pahs/wai·nah hee·nah kah·shahn·kee	*¡Mana iñina! Sipas/Wayna hina kashanki.*
Does she/he attend school?	yah·chai wah·see·tah reen·choo?	*¿Yachay wasita rinchu?*
Who looks after the children?	pee·tahkh wahr·mah·chah·koo·nah·tah k-hah·wahn?	*¿Pitaq warmachakunata qhawan?*
Do you have grandchildren?	hah·wai·kee·koo·nah kahn·choo?	*¿Hawaykikuna kanchu?*
What's your baby's name?	ee·mah·tahkh wah·wah·chai·kekh soo·teen?	*¿Imataq wawachaykiq sutin?*
Is it a boy or a girl?	er·ke·choo ee·chah p'ahs·nyah·choo?	*¿Irqichu icha p'asñachu?*
Does she/he let you sleep at night?	poo·nyoon·choo too·tah·pee?	*¿Puñunchu tutapi?*
What a beautiful child!	ee·mah soo·makh wah·wah!	*¡Ima sumaq wawa!*
She/He looks like you.	pai·kah kahn·mahn·mee reekh·ch'ah·koon	*Payqa qanmanmi rikch'akun.*

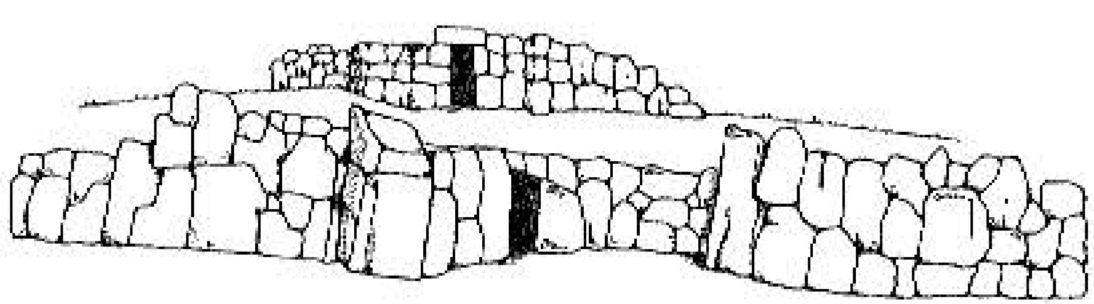
FAMILY

TALKING WITH CHILDREN — WARMAKUNAWAN RIMAY

What's your name?	ee·mahn soo·tee·kee?	*¿Iman sutiyki?*
How old are you?	hai·k'ah wah·tah·chah·yokh·mee kahn·kee?	*¿Hayk'a watachayuqmi kanki?*
When's your birthday?	hai·k'ahkh·mee wah·t'a hoon·t'ai·nee·kee?	*¿Hayk'aqmi wat'a hunt'ayniki?*
Do you have brothers and sisters? (said to a girl)	too·rah·nyah·nyah·yokh·choo kahn·kee?	*¿Tura-ñañayuqchu kanki?*
Do you have brothers and sisters? (said to a boy)	wow·ke·pah·nah·yokh·choo kahn·kee?	*¿Wawqi-panayuqchu kanki?*
Do you go to school?	yah·chai wah·see·tah/ ees·kui·lah·tah reen·kee·choo?	*¿Yachay wasita/ iskuylata rinkichu?*
Do you like school?	moo·nahn·kee·choo yah·chai wah·see·tah/ees·kui·lah·tah?	*¿Munankichu yachay wasita/iskuylata?*
Is your teacher nice?	ah·lyeen roo·nah·choo yah·chah·chekh·nee·kee?	*¿Allin runachu yachachiqniyki?*
Do you play soccer?	pee·loo·tah hai·t'ai·tah pookh·lyahn·kee·choo?	*¿Piluta hayt'ayta pukllankichu?*
What kind of games do you play?	ee·mah pookh·lyai·koo·nah·tahn pookh·lyahn·kee?	*¿Ima pukllaykunatan pukllanki?*
Do you study English?	een·lees see·mee·tah yah·chahn·kee·choo?	*¿Inlis simita yachankichu?*

FAMILY

Do you want to play?	
pookh·*lyai*·tah moo·nahn·*kee*·choo?	*¿Pukllayta munankichu?*
What shall we play?	
ee·mah·*tah*·tahkh pookh·lyahn·*chees*·mahn?	*¿Imatataq pukllanchisman?*
Do you have a pet at home?	
chee·*tai*·kee *kahn*·choo wah·see·*kee*·pee?	*¿Chitayki kanchu wasiykipi?*



MUNASQANCHISKUNAPAS
UNYAHANCHISKUNAPAS

INTERESTS & ACTIVITIES

Some activities that Westerners think of as hobbies, such as gardening, walking and cooking, are still very much a way of life for Andean people.

COMMON INTERESTS — KAQLLA MUNASQANCHISKUNA

What do you do in your spare time?		
	ee·mah·*tah*·tahkh roo·*wahn*·kee teem·*pui*·kee *kahkh*·teen?	*¿Imatataq ruwanki timpuyki kaqtin?*
Do you like ...?	...·tah moo·nahn·*kee*·choo?	*¿...-ta munankichu?*
I like ...	...·tah moo·*nah*·neen	*...-ta munanin.*
I don't like ...	*mah*·nahn ...·tah moo·nah·*nee*·choo	*Manan ...-ta munanichu.*
cooking	*wai*·k'ui	*wayk'uy*
dancing	*too*·sui	*tusuy*
fishing	*chahly*·wai; chahly·*wah*·kui; *chahly*·wah *hah*·p'ee	*challway; challwakuy; challwa hap'iy*
food	mee·*k-hoo*·nah	*mikhuna*
getting together with friends	k-hoo·yah·nah·kokh·mah·see·koo·*nah*·wahn hoo·nyoo·*nah*·kui	*khuyanakuq-masikunawan huñunakuy*
hiking	*poo*·ree	*puriy*
hunting	*hah*·p'ee/*chah*·kui	*hap'iy/chakuy*
music	moo·*see*·kah	*musika*
reading	*lee*·yee/ nyah·*ween*·chai	*liyiy/ ñawinchay*
singing	*tah*·kee	*takiy*
talking	*ree*·mai	*rimay*

I make ...	...-tahn roo-*wah*-nee	*...-tan ruwani*
clothes	p'ah-chah-*koo*-nah	*p'achakuna*
embroidery	*wel*-k'oy	*wilq'uy*
handicrafts	ahr-tee-sah-*nee*-yah	*artisaniya*
jewellery	*ee*-lyah/oo-*mee*-nyah	*illa/umiña*
pottery	*rakh*-ch'eel/*k'akh*-rah	*raqch'ilk'akra*
textiles	ah-wai-*koo*-nah	*awaykuna*

carve (only stone)	*koo*-chui/*ch'e*-koi	*kuchuy/ch'iquy*
draw	se-*ken*-chai	*siq'inchay*
embroider	*wel*-k'oy	*wilq'uy*
paint	*lyoo*-see/*peen*-tai	*llusiy/pintay*
sew	*see*-rai	*siray*
spin (thread or yarn)	*pooch*-kai/*poos*-kai	*puchkay/puskay*
weave	*ah*-wai	*away*



SPORT — PUKLLAYKUNA

What sport do you play?
ee-mah pookh-lyai-koo-*nah*-tahn pookh-*lyan*-kee? — *¿Ima pukllaykunatan pukllanki?*

I play soccer/volleyball.
[pee-*loo*-tah hai-*t'ai*-tah; boo-*lee*-tah] pookh-*lyah*-nee — *[piluta hayt'ay-ta; bulita] pukllani.*

I can swim.
wai-*t'ai*-tah yah-*chah*-nee — *Wayt'ayta yachani.*

I like to run.
pah-*wai*-tahn moo-*nah*-nee — *Pawaytan munani.*

I like fishing.
chahly-wah hah-*p'ee*-tahn moo-*nah*-nee — *Challwa hap'itan munani.*

I know how to bullfight.
too-roo pookh-*lyai*-tah yah-*chah*-nee — *Turu pukllayta yachani.*

Do you like sports?
pook-lyai-koo-*nah*-tah moo-nahn-*kee*-choo? — *¿Pukllaykunata munankichu?*

Yes, very much.
ah-*ree*, ahn-*chah*-tahn moo-*nah*-nee — *Arí, anchatan munani.*

No, not at all.
mah-nahn moo-nah-*nee*-choo — *Manan munanichu.*

I like watching sport.
k-hah-wai-*lyah*-tah moo-*nah*-nee — *Qhawayllata munani.*

Talking about Soccer — Piluta Hayt'aymanta Rimay

Do you follow soccer?
pee-*loo*-tah hai-*t'ai*-tah *pah*-sahkh koo-*tee*-lyah k-hah-wahn-*kee*-choo? — *¿Piluta hayt'ayta pasaq kutilla qhawankichu?*

Which team do you support?
mai-ken-*neen*-tahkh ee-kee-*pui*-kee? — *¿Mayqinnintaq ikipuyki?*

Who's winning?
mai-ken-*neen*-tahkh lyah-*lyee*-shahn? — *¿Mayqinnintaq llallishan?*

Do you play in a team?
ee-kee-*poo*-pee pookh-lyahn-*kee*-choo? — *¿Ikipupi pukllankichu?*

Do you want to play soccer?
pee-*loo*-tah hai-*t'ai*-tah moo-nahn-*kee*-choo? — *¿Piluta hayt'ayta munankichu?*

THEY MAY YELL ...

gool!	Goal!
pee-nahl!	Penalty!
ow-sai!	Offside!
tee-roo *lyoo*-ree!	Free kick!

MUSIC — *MUSIKA*

Traditional Andean music takes a variety of forms. The best known include the *waynu*, *wai*·noo, which can be fast or slow, happy or sad; the *harawi*, hah·*rah*·wee, typically a sweet but sad song; the *waylas*, *wai*·lahs, a fast melody; and the *sikuri*, see·*koo*·ree, which starts out slowly but gradually increases in tempo. It's often used to express Andean spiritual tradition and is popular in worship ceremonies. Each style of music is performed using distinctive instruments, and has its own dance variations.

The *cumbia*, *koom*·bya, is popular throughout the Andes, as is the *chicha*, *chee*·chah, genre: a mixture of coastal *cumbia* and the *waynu* (not to be confused with the popular drink *chicha*).



RATTLE AND HUM

Since pre-Columbian times, the instruments of the Andes have included various types of panpipes, flutes, drums, a guitar-like instrument made from an armadillo shell and leg rattles made of pig or goat hooves. In modern times, guitars, violins and harps have been added to the traditional repertoire of instruments, encouraging innovation in the styles and rhythms of Andean music.

Generally, Quechua speakers are very pleased to talk about music and instruments, as they have profound meaning in their lives.

antara/rundadur — ahn·*tah*·rah/roon·*dah*·door
panpipe of bamboo, with a single row of pipes. It's called a *rundadur* in Ecuador only.

chaqchas/chullus — *chahkh*·chahs/*choo*·lyoos
Bolivian leg rattle, made of ribbon with goat or pig hooves woven onto it

RATTLE AND HUM (cont.)

charangu/kirkinchu — chah·*rahn*·goo/keer·*keen*·choo
small Andean ten-string guitar, made of armadillo shell or carved wood

harpa — *hahr*·pah
harp

kañari/waqraphuku — kah·*nyah*·ree/wahkh·rah·*p-hoo*·koo
Andean horn, made from a cow's horn

pinkuyllu — peen·*kui*·lyoo
Andean long flute, made from hardwood

pututu — poo·*too*·too
conch shell horn

qina — *ke*·nah
Andean flute, made from bone or hardwood

siku — *see*·koo
panpipe of cane or bamboo, with two rows of pipes

tinya — *teen*·yah
tambourine or small drum, made from tree bark and goat skin

ukarina — oo·kah·*ree*·nah
Andean globular flute

wankar — *wahn*·kahr
mid-sized Andean drum of sheep skin

wankara — wahn·*kah*·rah
large, round Andean drum, made of wood, shell and goat skin

waylachu — wai·*lah*·choo
devil *charango*; has metal strings that produce a sharp sound

wiyulin — wee·*yoo*·leen
violin or fiddle

Do you like ...?	...·tah moo·nahn·*kee*·choo?	*¿...-ta munankichu?*
listening to music	moo·see·*kah*·tah	*musikata*
dancing	oo·*yah*·ree	*uyariy*
	too·sui	*tusuy*

Do you know how to play ...? ...·tah wah·kah·cheen·*kee*·choo?	*¿...-ta waqachinkichu?*
I play ... ...·tah wah·kah·*chee*·nee	*...-ta waqachini.*
Where can I hear traditional music around here? mai·*pee*·tahkh see·koo·ree·koo·*nah*·tah oo·yah·reer·*koi*·mahn kai lyahkh·*tah*·pee?	*¿Maypitaq sikurikunata uyarirquyman kay llaqtapi?*



TALKING ABOUT TRAVELLING — PURIYMANTA RIMAY

I've been travelling for (two) months. (*ees*·kai) kee·*lyah*·nyahn poo·*ree*·lyah poo·ree·*koo*·nee	*(Iskay) killañan purilla purikuni.*
I'm going to ... ...·*sahkh*·mee	*...-saqmi.*
I've been to ... ...·pee poo·ree·moor·*kah*·nee	*...-pi purimurqani.*
Is it safe for women travellers on their own? ah·*leen*·choo sah·pah·*lyahn*·koo wahr·mee·*koo*·nah *chai*·pee poo·ree·moo·nahn·*koo*·pahkh?	*¿Allinchu sapallanku warmikuna chaypi purimunankupaq?*

I thought it was ...	...·ch/·chah chai *nees*·pah *nee*·nee	*...-ch/-cha chay nispa nini.*
boring	*mah*·nah *ah*·lyeen	*mana allin*
great	*ee*·mah *soo*·mahkh	*ima sumaq*
horrible	*mee*·lyai	*millay*
OK	*koo*·sah	*kusa*
too expensive	*ahn*·chah chah·*nee*·yokh	*ancha chaniyuq*

STAYING IN TOUCH — ATUNAKUKUY

Tomorrow is my last day here. pah·kah·reen·kah·*mah*·lyahn *kai*·pee *kah*·sahkh	*Paqarinkamallan kaypi kasaq.*
Let's swap addresses. dee·reek·see·yoon·neen·*chees*·tah koi·koo·nah·koo·soon·*yah*	*Diriksiyunninchista quykunakusunyá.*
I'll send you copies of the photos. foo·too·*koo*·nahkh koo·pee·*yahn*·tah ah·pah·chee·moo·*sai*·keen	*Phutukunaq kupiyanta apachimusaykin.*
I'll write to you. kel·kah·moo·*sai*·keen	*Qilqamusaykin.*

It's been great meeting you.
ahn·*chah*·tahn koo·see·*koo*·nee rekh·see·koos·*pai*·kee — *Anchatan kusikuni riqsikuspayki.*

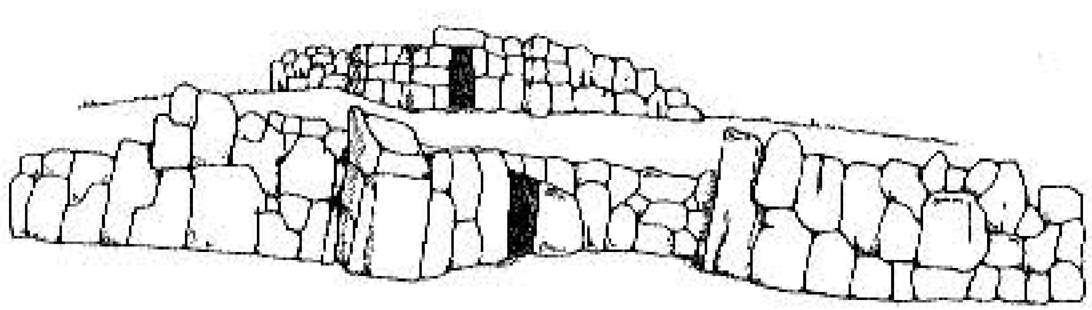
Keep in touch!
kel·kah·nah·koo·soon·*yah*!/ wah·too·nah·koo·koo·soon·*yah*! — *¡Qilqanakusunyá!/ ¡Watunakukusunyá!*

PUTTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

The early colonial period (1532–1820s) produced two important literary works by *misti*, *mees*-tee, mixed-blood authors, still well known today.

The Royal Commentaries of the Incas and General History of Peru (1609), by Garcilaso de la Vega, compares the greatness of the Inca civilization with the great classical civilizations of Western history. The author, the son of an Inca princess and a Spanish conquistador, felt the need to validate his indigenous heritage through comparison with his Spanish roots. While the work is in Spanish, it's main thrust is to glorify the Inca empire, putting it on par with the Roman empire that gave rise to the Spanish empire.

The second work is *New Chronicle and Good Government* (1615), by Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala. His 1300-page letter to the Spanish king is written in a complex combination of Spanish and Quechua, interspersed with other indigenous languages. He offers anecdotes from indigenous life before the conquest, to illustrate how poorly the King's representatives in the New World were faring in their administrative tasks.



TREKKING

Wilderness adventures and trekking are excellent ways to explore some of the more remote communities and archaeological sites. Companies based in highland cities specialise in arranging treks and mountain climbing expeditions. The local guides and porters often speak Quechua.

GETTING INFORMATION — TAPUKUY

Where can I find out about hiking trails in the region?
pee·*tah*·tahkh tah·*pui*·mahn kai lyahkh·*tah*·pee poo·*ree*·nah nyahn·koo·nah·*mahn*·tah? — *¿Pitataq tapuyman kay llaqtapi purina ñankunamanta?*

Who knows the hiking trails?
pee·tahkh poo·*ree*·nah nyahn·koo·*nah*·tah *rekh*·seen? — *¿Pitaq purina ñankunata riqsin?*

Do we need a guide?
moo·nai·koo·*mahn*·choo nyahn rekh·see·*chekh*·tah? — *¿Munaykumanchu ñan riqsichiqta?*

Are there guided treks here?
kahn·choo nyahn rekh·see·chekh·*koo*·nah *kai*·pee? — *¿Kanchu ñan riqsichiqkuna kaypi?*

Will you guide me?
poo·sah·wahn·kee·*mahn*·choo? — *¿Pusawankimanchu?*

How long is the trail?
mai·kah·*mah*·tahkh poo·reen·*chees*·mahn? — *¿Maykamataq purinchisman?*

Is the track well-marked?
ah·lyeen oo·nahn·chahs·*kah*·choo chai nyahn? — *¿Allin unanchasqachu chay ñan?*

Which is the shortest route?
mai·*ken*·tahkh *ahs*·wahn *pee*·see poo·*ree*·nah? — *¿Mayqintaq aswan pisi purina?*

Which is the easiest route?
mai·*ken*·tahkh *mah*·nah *sah*·sah poo·*ree*·nah? — *¿Mayqintaq mana sasa purina?*

ALTITUDE SICKNESS

Altitude sickness, *suruchi*, soo·*roo*·chee, is always a real concern when travelling anywhere in the Andes. Symptoms include:

breathlessness	*mana samayniyuq* *mah*·nah sah·mai·*nee*·yokh
dizziness	*uma muyuy* oo·mah *moo*·yui
fatigue	*sayk'uy* *sai*·k'ui
headache	*uma nanay* oo·mah *nah*·nai
insomnia	*mana puñuy atipay* *mah*·nah *poo*·nyui ah·*tee*·pai
mental confusion	*yuyay pantay* yoo·yai *pahn*·tai
nausea	*millanayay* mee·lyah·*nah*·yai
a pounding heart	*sunqu phatatatay* *son*·ko p·hah·tah·*tah*·tai

If you're on the trail and start to notice symptoms, try to move to a lower altitude immediately. Glucose tablets may also help. Chewing coca leaves, *kuka matu*, *koo*·kah *mah*·too, is a local remedy that Andeans have used for centuries. If you can't bring yourself to do that, coca leaf tea, *kuka mati*, *koo*·kah *mah*·tee, might also do the trick. If you're in a city and you experience symptoms, rest and get acclimatised – drink plenty of water – before trying any strenuous activities such as trekking, even for short day trips. Seek medical assistance if the symptoms persist.

How many hours will it take?
hai·k'ah oo·*rahs*·peen
chai·mahn chah·*yahn*·chees?
¿Hayk'a uraspin chayman chayanchis?

Is the path open?
kee·chahs·*kah*·choo
nyahn *kah*·shahn?
¿Kichasqachu ñan kashan?

Is it safe to climb this mountain?
wee·chah·*nah*·pahkh
ah·*lyeen*·choo kai *or*·ko?
¿Wichanapaq allinchu kay urqu?

How high is the climb?
mai·kah·*mah*·tahkh
wee·chahn·*chees*·mahn?
¿Maykamataq wichanchisman?

Is there a hut up there?
chookh·lyah *kahn*·choo
hah·*nahkh*·pee?
¿Chuklla kanchu hanaqpi?



When does it get dark?
ee·mah oo·*rahs*·mee
too·*tah*·yahn?
¿Ima urasmi tutayan?

Where can I hire mountain gear?
mai·*pee*·tahkh *or*·ko
wee·chah·*nah*·pahkh
ee·mah·*tah*·pahs
ahl·kee·lah·*rui*·mahn?
¿Maypitaq urqu wichanapaq imatapas alkilarquyman?

Where can we buy supplies?
mai·*pee*·tahkh ee·mai·*mah*·nah
kahkh·koo·*nah*·tah
rahn·tee·rui·*koo*·mahn?
¿Maypitaq imaymana kaqkunata rantirquykuman?

Do you have llamas?
kahn·choo
lyah·mai·kee·*koo*·nah?
¿Kanchu llamaykikuna?

How much do you charge for ...?	hai-*k'ah*-tahn koob-*rahn*-kee ...?	*¿Hayk'atan kubranki ...?*
a day	*sah*-pah *p'oon*-chai	*sapa p'unchay*
donkeys	ahs-mui-kee-koo-nah-*mahn*-tah	*asnuykikuna-manta*
llamas	lyah-mai-kee-koo-nah-*mahn*-tah	*llamaykikuna-manta*
mules	moo-lai-kee-koo-nah-*mahn*-tah	*mulaykikuna-manta*
a tent	kahr-pai-kee-*mahn*-tah	*karpaykimanta*

ON THE PATH — ÑANPI

Could you tell me the way to ...?
mai-*teen*-tahn ...-mahn *reen*-chees? — *¿Mayntintan ...-man rinchis?*

Does this path go to ...?
...-mahn *reen*-choo kai nyahn? — *¿...-man rinchu kay ñan?*

Where have you come from?
mai-mahn-*tah*-tahkh hah-moo-*rahn*-kee? — *¿Maymantataq hamurqanki?*

How long did it take you?
hai-k'ah p'oon-chai-*pee*-tahkh chah-yah-rah-*moon*-kee? — *¿Hayk'a p'unchaypitaq chayarqamunki?*

Where's the nearest village?
mai-*pee*-tahkh *kah*-shahn lyoo-*mahn*-tah *ahs*-wahn *sees*-pah lyahkh-*tah*-kah? — *¿Maypitaq kashan lliwmanta aswan sispa llaqtaqa?*

Where can we spend the night?
mai-*pee*-tahkh poo-nyoo-pah-koo-yoo-*kui*-mahn? — *¿Maypitaq puñupakuyukuyman?*

Can I leave some things here for a while?
pahkh-tah rah-too-kah-*mah*-lyah k'e-pee-koo-*nah*-tah sah-ke-yoo-kui-*kee*-mahn *kai*-pee? — *¿Paqta ratukamalla q'ipikunata saqiyukuykiman kaypi?*

May I cross your property?
chahk-*rai*-kekh keen-rai-*lyahn*-tah pah-sai-*mahn*-choo? — *¿Chakraykiq kinrayllanta pasaymanchu?*

Can we go through here?
kai-*neen*-tah poo-ree-koo-*mahn*-choo? — *¿Kayninta puriykumanchu?*

Is this water OK to drink?
ah-*lyeen*-choo ook-yah-*nah*-pahkh kai *oo*-noo? — *¿Allinchu ukyanapaq kay unu?*

I'm lost.
cheen-*kahs*-kahn poo-ree-*shah*-nee — *Chinkasqan purishani.*

altitude	*sah*-yai	*sayay*
altitude sickness	soo-*roo*-chee	*suruchi*
backpack	*k'e*-pee	*q'ipi*
candle	*bee*-lah	*bila*
to climb	*wee*-chai/*se*-kai	*wichay/siqay*
downhill	*oo*-rai	*uray*
first-aid kit	*hahm*-pee choo-*rah*-nah	*hampi churana*
gloves	*wahn*-tees	*wantis*
guide	*poo*-sahkh	*pusaq*
guided trek	poo-*sahkh*-wahn *poo*-ree	*pusaqwan puriy*
hike/to hike	*poo*-ree	*puriy*
hunting	*chah*-koo	*chaku*
hut	*ch'ookh*-lyah	*ch'uklla*
lookout	k-hah-*wah*-nah	*qhawana*
map	*mah*-pah	*mapa*
mountain climbing	*or*-ko *wee*-chai	*urqu wichay*
pick (tool)	*pee*-koo	*piku*
provisions (food)	*ko*-kow	*quqaw*
provisions (things)	kahkh-*koo*-nah	*kaqkuna*
rock climbing	*kah*-kah *wee*-chai	*qaqa wichay*
rope	*wahs*-k-hah	*waskha*
signpost	oo-*nahn*-chah	*unancha*
steep	*sah*-yahkh	*sayaq*
trek/to trek	*kah*-roo *poo*-ree	*karu puriy*
uphill	*wee*-chai/*hah*-nai	*wichay/hanay*
to walk	*poo*-ree	*puriy*

CAMPING — KARPA RUWAY

Designated camp sites exist only in tourist places like Machu Picchu or Sacsayhuamán. As long as you have permission from the locals, you can pitch your tent almost anywhere.

Is there a camp site nearby?
kahn·choo *kai*·pee *pahm*·pah kahr·*pah*·pahkh? — *¿Kanchu kaypi pampa karpapaq?*

Can we camp here?
kahr·*pah*·tah roo·wai·koo·*mahn*·choo *kai*·pee? — *¿Karpata ruwaykumanchu kaypi?*

Who owns this land?
pekh·tahkh kai *chahkh*·rah? — *¿Piqtaq kay chakra?*

Can I talk to him/her?
ree·mai·*mahn*·choo *pai*·wahn? — *¿Rimaymanchu paywan?*

Where can I hire a tent?
mai·*pee*·tahkh kahr·*pah*·tah ahl·kee·lah·*rai*·mahn? — *¿Maypitaq karpata alkilarquyman?*

Are there shower facilities?
kahn·choo *bah*·nyoo ahr·mah·koo·*nah*·pahkh? — *¿Kanchu baño armakunapaq?*



TREKKING

blanket	*choo*·see/*kah*·tah/ *mahn*·tah	*chusi/qata/ manta*
camping	kahm·pah·*meen*·too	*kampamintu*
camp site	kahr·*pah*·pahkh / *pahm*·pah	*karpapaq / pampa*
firewood	*lyahn*·t'ah	*llant'a*
hammer	tah·*kah*·nah	*takana*
hammock	ah·*mah*·kah	*amaka*
knife	koo·*chee*·lyoo/ koo·*choo*·nah	*kuchillu/ kuchuna*
matches	p-hoos·*poo*·roo	*phuspuru*
mattress (bedding)	poo·*nyoo*·nah	*puñuna*
rope	*wahs*·k-hah	*waskha*
sleeping bag	poo·*nyoo*·nah	*puñuna*
tent (pegs)	*kahr*·pah (tah·kahr·poo·*koo*·nah)	*karpa (takarpukuna)*
torch (flashlight)	k'ahn·*chah*·nah/ leen·*teer*·nah	*k'anchana/ lintirna*
water	*oo*·noo/*yah*·koo	*unu/yaku*
water bottle	woo·*tee*·lyah / *oo*·noo/*yah*·koo	*wutilla / unu/yaku*

WEATHER — PACHA/TIMPU

What's the weather like?
ee·*mai*·nahn *pah*·chah/ *teem*·poo *kah*·shahn? — *¿Imaynan pacha/ timpu kashan?*

What's the forecast for tomorrow?
ee·*mai*·nahn *pah*·chah/ *teem*·poo *kahn*·kah pah·*kah*·reen? — *¿Imaynan pacha/ timpu kanqa paqarin?*

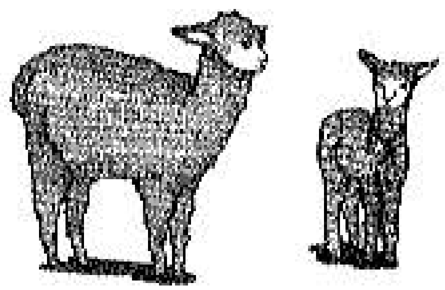
Today it's ...	...·shahn *koo*·nahn *p'oon*·chai	*...-shan kunan p'unchay.*
cold/chilly	*chee*·ree	*chiri*
hot/sunny	*roo*·p·hah	*rupha*
windy	*seen*·chee *wai*·rah	*sinchi wayra*

TREKKING

It's raining heavily.
nee-*shoo*-tahn pah-*rah*-shahn — *Nishutan parashan.*

It's raining lightly.
pee-see-*lyah*-tahn pah-*rah*-shahn — *Pisillatan parashan.*

It's flooding.
lyok-lyah-*shahn*-mee — *Lluqllashanmi.*



cloud	*p-hoo*-yoo	*phuyu*
dew	*ch-hoo*-lyah	*chhulla*
drizzle	*ee*-p-hoo	*iphu*
dry season	*ch'ah*-kee *mee*-tah	*ch'aki mita*
fog/mist	*pah*-chah *p-hoo*-yoo	*pacha phuyu*
frost	*kah*-sah/*k-hoo*-pah	*qasa/qhupa*
glacier	*ree*-t'ee	*rit'i*
hail	*cheek*-chee	*chikchi*
hot	*roo*-p-hoo	*rupha*
ice	ch-hoo-*lyoon*-koo	*chhullunku*
lightning	ee-*lyah*-pah/ lyeef-*lyee*	*illapa/ lliphlli*
rain	*pah*-rah	*para*
rainy season	*pah*-rai *mee*-tah	*paray mita*
shade	*lyahn*-t-hoo	*llanthu*
snow	*ree*-t'ee	*rit'i*
storm	*lyokh*-lyah *pah*-rah	*lluqlla para*
sun	*een*-tee	*inti*
sunny	*roo*-p-hah	*rupha*
thunder	*k-hahkh*-yah	*qhaqya*
warm	toom-pah-*lyah*-tah *roo*-p-hah	*tumpallata rupha*
wind	*wai*-rah	*wayra*
windy	*seen*-chee *wai*-rah	*sinchi wayra*

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS — PACHA SUTIKUNA

cave	*mah*-ch'ai	*mach'ay*
cliff	*kah*-kah	*qaqa*
earthquake	*pah*-chah *koo*-yui	*pacha kuyu*
forest	*mahly*-kee *mahly*-kee	*mallki mallki*
gap	*k'eekh*-lyoo	*k'ikllu*
high plateau	*poo*-nah/*sahly*-kah	*puna/sallqa*
hill	or-*ko*-chah/*mo*-ko	*urqucha/muqu*
hot spring	*k'o*-nee *pook*-yoo	*q'uñi pukyu*
hot valley	*yoon*-kah	*yunka*
lake	*ko*-chah	*qucha*
mountain	*or*-ko	*urqu*
mountain path	or-*ko*-pee nyahn	*urqupi ñan*
pass (narrow)	*k'ah*-sah	*q'asa*
peak	*or*-kohk *poon*-tahn	*urquq puntan*
ravine	*wai*-k'o	*wayq'u*
river	*mah*-yoo	*mayu*
sea	ko-chah-*mah*-mah	*quchamama*
snow line	*ree*-t'ee *se*-ke	*rit'i siqi*
stone/rock	*roo*-mee/*wahn*-k'ah	*rumi/wank'a*
volcano	*nee*-nah *p-hokh*-chekh *or*-ko	*nina phuqchiq urqu*
waterfall	*p-hahkh*-chah/*p-how*-chee	*phaqcha/phawchi*



FAUNA — IMAYMANA ANIMALKUNA

What animal is that?
ee·mah ah·nee·*mahl*·tahkh chai? — *¿Ima animaltaq chay?*

Domestic Creatures — Uywakuna

alpaca	ahl·*pah*·kah	*alpaka*
cat	*mee*·see/*mee*·chee	*misi/michi*
dog	*ahl*·ko/*aly*·ko	*alqu/allqu*
donkey	*ahs*·noo	*asnu*
goat	*kow*·rah	*kawra*
horse	kah·*wah*·lyoo	*kawallu*
guanaco (like a llama)	wah·*nah*·koo	*wanaku*
llama	*lyah*·mah	*llama*
mule	*moo*·lah	*mula*
ox	*too*·roo	*turu*
pig	*k-hoo*·chee	*khuchi*
sheep	*ook*·yah/oo·*wee*·hah	*ukya/uwiha*

Birds — Pisqukuna

Andean flamingo	pah·ree·*wah*·nah	*pariwana*
Andean songbird	*poo*·kui *poo*·kui	*pukuy pukuy*
condor	*koon*·toor	*kuntur*
wild duck	*choo*·lyoo *mah*·yoo	*chullu mayu*
eagle	*ahn*·kah	*anka*
falcon/hawk	*wah*·mahn	*waman*
hummingbird	(*ko*·ree) *k'en*·tee	*(quri) q'inti*
owl	*too*·koo/*hoo*·koo	*tuku/huku*
partridge	*yoo*·t-hoo/*lyoo*·t-hoo	*yuthu/lluthu*
rooster	*k'ahn*·kah	*k'anka*
seagull	*kely*·wah/*kyoo*·lyah/ kely·*wai*·too	*qillwa/qiwlla/ qillwaytu*
sparrowhawk	*ahn*·kah/*wah*·mahn	*anka/waman*
turtledove	*kooly*·koo	*kullku*
vulture	soo·we·*k'ah*·rah	*suwiq'ara*
woodpecker	hah·*k'ahkh*·lyoo	*hak'akllu*

Wildlife — Salqa Animalkuna

armadillo	keer·*keen*·choo	*kirkinchu*
bear	oo·*koo*·koo	*ukuku*
deer	tah·*roo*·kah	*taruka*
fish	*chahly*·wah	*challwa*
fox	*ah*·tokh	*atuq*
frog	hahm·*p'ah*·too	*hamp'atu*
game (animals)	chah·koo·*nah*·pahkh ah·nee·mahl·*koo*·nah	*chakunapaq animalkuna*
leech	*yah*·wahr *ch'on*·kahkh	*yawar ch'unqaq*
lizard	soo·koo·*lyoo*·koo/ kah·*rai*·wah	*sukulluku/ qaraywa*
monkey	koo·*see*·lyoo	*kusillu*
mountain lion	*poo*·mah	*puma*
snake	mah·*ch'ahkh*·wai/ ah·*mah*·roo	*mach'aqway/ amaru*
spider	ah·*rah*·nyah; koo·see·*koo*·see	*araña; kusi-kusi*
trout	*troo*·chah	*trucha*
turtle	chah·*rah*·pah	*charapa*
vicuña (like a llama)	wee·*k'oo*·nyah	*wik'uña*
viscacha (rodent)	wees·*k'ah*·chah	*wisk'acha*
wildcat	os·*k-ho*·lyoo	*usqhullu*
wild pig	see·*wai*·roo	*siwayru*

Insects — Kuru

bee	lah·*chee*·wah	*lachiwa*
butterfly	peely·*peen*·too	*pillpintu*
cockroach	koo·kah·*rah*·chah	*kukaracha*
dung beetle	*ah*·kah *tahn*·kah	*aka tanqa*
flea	*pee*·kee	*piki*
fly	*ch'oos*·pee	*ch'uspi*
louse/lice	*oo*·sah/oo·sah·*koo*·nah	*usa/usakuna*
mosquito	*k-he*·te (*ch'oos*·pee)	*qhiti (ch'uspi)*

THE LEGEND OF THE INCAS

At the beginning of time, near Lake Titicaca high in the Peruvian Andes, in a place known as Paqariqtampu, pah·kah·rekh·*tahm*·poo, there appeared four brothers and four sisters, who were all children of the Sun, the highest of deities. The Sun charged these brothers and sisters with teaching humankind the principles of civilization, truth and justice. For this purpose, he gave them a golden staff, with which they were to seek out the ideal site to found an empire. They would know this site when the staff was swallowed up completely by the earth, upon striking the ground.



The brothers and sisters began their search for an empire by first organising the people living around Paqariqtampu into *ayllus*, *ai*·lyoos, or communities. They taught the people to cultivate the land, weave fibres and build houses; about laws, wars and the religion of the Sun. After this, everyone departed in search of their promised land, and *Manqu Khapaq*, *mahn*·ko *k-hah*·pahkh, and *Mama Uqllu*, *mah*·mah *okh*·lyo, the principal figures of the divine family, struck the ground every day with the magic staff. Finally, they arrived near a hill called Wanakawri, wah·nah·*kow*·ree, where, with the first strike, the golden staff disappeared. *Manqu Khapaq* and *Mama Uqllu* decided to establish the city of Qusqu, *kos*·ko, or 'Cuzco', which became the centre of their empire, Tawantinsuyu, tah·wahn·teen·*soo*·yoo, meaning 'four parts or regions (of the empire)'.

FLORA & AGRICULTURE — MALLKI MALLKIPAS CHAKRA RURUPAS

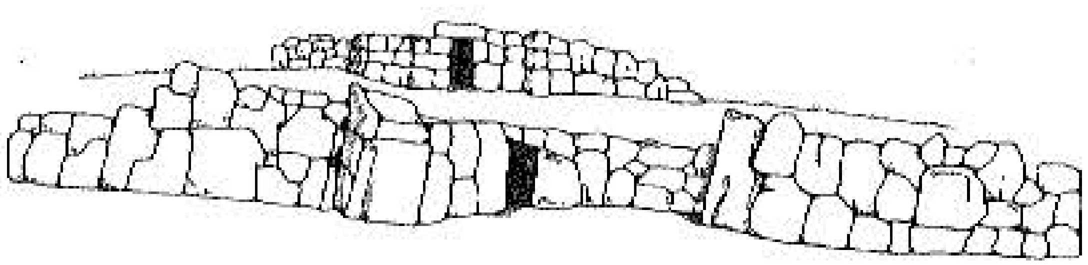
Trees, Plants & Flowers — Sach'akunapas Yurakunapas

What ... is that?	*ee*·mah ... chai?	*¿Ima ... chay?*
tree	sah·*ch'ah*·tahkh	*sach'ataq*
plant	yoo·*rah*·tahkh	*yurataq*
flower	t'ee·*kah*·tahkh	*t'ikataq*
agave (aloe)	*pahkh*·pah	*paqpa*
broom (bush)	*t'ahn*·kahr	*t'anqar*
cactus	*k'ahkh*·lyah/	*k'aklla/*
	ah·nyah·*pahn*·koo	*añapanku*
cactus fruit	*too*·nahs	*tunas*
coca	*koo*·kah	*kuka*
eucalyptus	yoo·kah·*leekh*·too	*yukaliptu*
medlar	wees·*wee*·roo	*wiswiru*
mountain grass	*ee*·ch-hoo	*ichhu*
nettle	*kee*·sah/*k'oo*·rah	*kisa/k'ura*
pine	*pee*·noo	*pinu*
quingual (Andean tree)	*keen*·wahl	*kinwal*
scrub	*ch'ah*·p-hrah	*ch'aphra*
thorn/spine	*kees*·kah	*kiska*
totora reed	t'oo·*too*·rah	*t'utura*
white poplar	*kees*·wahr	*kiswar*
wild cherry tree	kah·*poo*·lee	*kapuli*

Herbs & Crops — Qurakunapis, Rurukunapis

beans	ahl·*weer*·hahs	*alwirhas*
cabbage	*koo*·lees	*kulis*
coriander *(cilantro)*	koo·*lahn*·troo	*kulantru*
corn	*sah*·rah	*sara*
fava beans	*hah*·wahs	*hawas*
flower	*t'ee*·kah/*wai*·tah	*t'ika/wayta*

garlic	*ah*·hoos	*ahus*
huacatay (aromatic herb)	wah·*kah*·tai	*wakatay*
kiwicha (grain)	kee·*wee*·chah	*kiwicha*
leaf	*rah*·p-hee/*rah*·p'ah	*raphi/rap'a*
lemon tree	*lee*·moon *sah*·ch'ah	*limun sach'a*
lupine	*tahr*·wee	*tarwi*
mashua (local tuber)	*ah*·nyoo/*mahs*·wah	*añu/maswa*
oca (tuber)	*o*·kah	*uqa*
onion	see·*wee*·lyah	*siwilla*
orange tree	lah·*rahn*·hah *sah*·ch'ah	*laranha sach'a*
orchard	*moo*·yah	*muya*
papaya (highland)	pah·*pah*·yah	*papaya*
parsley	pee·*ree*·heel	*piribil*
peas	ahl·*weer*·hahs	*alwirhas*
potatoes	*pah*·pah	*papa*
quinoa	*kyoo*·nah/*kyoo*·nyah	*kiwna/kiwña*
tree	*mahly*·kee	*mallki*
wheat	*tree*·yoo	*triyu*
yacón (tuber)	*lyah*·kom/*yah*·koo	*llaqum/yaku*



RANTI

SHOPPING

Use Quechua for building a rapport with market vendors.

LOOKING FOR ... / ... MASKHAY

Where's a/the nearest ...?	mai·*pee*·tahkh ... kahn?	*¿Maypitaq ... kan?*
bank	*kol*·ke *wah*·see	*qulqi wasi*
market	*k-hah*·too	*qhatu*
music shop	moo·*see*·kah *teen*·dah	*musika tinda*
pharmacy	hahm·*pee*·yokh *wah*·see	*hampiyuq wasi*
shoe shop	sah·*pah*·too *teen*·dah	*sapatu tinda*
shop	*teen*·dah	*tinda*
Where can I buy (a) ...?	mai·*pee*·tahkh ... rahn·tee·*rui*·mahn?	*¿Maypitaq ... rantirquyman?*
book	lyoo·roo·koo·*nah*·tah	*liwrukunata*
clothes	p'ah·chah·koo·*nah*·tah	*p'achakunata*
handicrafts	ahr·tee·sah·nee·yah·koo·*nah*·tah	*artisaniyakunata*
souvenirs	*too*·kui *reek*·ch'ahkh ee·mai·mah·nah·koo·*nah*·tah	*tukuy rikch'aq imaymanakunata*

Where can I get a haircut?
mai·*pee*·tahkh chook·*chai*·tah roo·too·chee·koo·*rui*·mahn? — *¿Maypitaq chukchayta rutuchikurquyman?*

MAKING A PURCHASE / RANTIY

I'd like to buy ...
...·tah rahn·*tee*·tahn moo·*nai*·mahn — *...-ta rantiytan munayman.*

I'm just looking.
k-hah·*wai*·lyahn k-hah·wah·*shah*·nee — *Qhawayllan qhawashani.*

Can you write down the price?
chah·*neen*·tah kel·kahn·kee·*mahn*·choo? — *¿Chaninta qilqankimanchu?*

Can I look at it?
k-hah·wai·kui·*mahn*·choo? — *¿Qhawaykuymanchu?*

Do you have any others?
hokh·*koo*·nah kah·poo·soon·*kee*·choo? — *¿Huqkuna kapusunkichu?*

I don't like it.
mah·nahn *kai*·tah moo·nah·*nee*·choo — *Manan kayta munanichu.*

OK, I'll buy it.
ah·lyeen,·mee *chai*·tah ah·pah·*koo*·sahkh/ rahn·*tee*·sahkh — *Allinmi, chayta apakusaq/rantisaq.*

How much is it all together?
hai·k'ahn lyoo·*neen*·koo? — *¿Hayk'an lliwninku?*

Could I have a receipt please?
ree·see·*woo*·tah ko·wahn·kee·*mahn*·choo? — *¿Risiwuta quwankimanchu?*

I want to exchange this.
kai·tah kahm·bee·*yai*·tah moo·*nah*·nee — *Kayta kambiyayta munani.*

It's faulty.
mah·nahn kai ah·*lyeen*·choo — *Manan kay allinchu.*

I'd like my money back.
kol·*kee*·tah koo·tee·chee·*poo*·wai — *Qulqiyta kutichipuway.*

SHOPPING

THEY MAY SAY ...

yow (*tai*·tah *reen*·goo; *mah*·mah *reen*·gah)!
Listen (Sir/Madam)!

ee·mah·lyah·*tah*·pahs rahn·*tee*·wai, tai·*tai*/mah·*mai*
Please buy something from me, Sir/Madam.

hai·*k'ah*·tahn moo·*nahn*·kee?
How much/many do you want?

chah·*neen*·tah pee·see·yah·*chee*·sahkh *ree*·kee
I'll lower the price for you.

BARGAINING — CHANINTA PISIYACHIY

Bargaining is a widespread practice in Latin America, especially in Peru. You can bargain for just about anything, except perhaps your bill at a fine restaurant or the cost of something at a department store. You'll definitely be expected to bargain with street or market sellers.

How much is this?
hai·*k'ah*·tahkh chai? — *¿Hayk'ataq chay?*

Really?
che·*kahkh*·choo? — *¿Chiqaqchu?*

The price is too high.
seen·chee chah·nee·*yokh*·mee chai — *Sinchi chaniyuqmi chay.*

It's too much for me.
mah·nahn *kol*·kay ai·pah·*wahn*·choo — *Manan qulqiy aypawanchu.*

Can you lower the price?
chah·*neen*·tah pee·see·yah·cheen·kee·*mahn*·choo/ oo·rai·kah·cheen·kee·*mahn*·choo? — *¿Chaninta pisiyachinkimanchu/ uraykachinkimanchu?*

Do you have something cheaper?
mah·nah *ahn*·chah chah·*nee*·yokh ee·mah·lyai·*kee*·pahs kah·poo·soon·*kee*·choo? — *¿Mana ancha chaniyuq imallaykipas kapusunkichu?*

Is that your final price?
chai·choo *chah*·neen *ree*·kee? — *¿Chaychu chanin riki?*

I'll give you ...
...·tah koy·koo·*sai*·kee — *...-ta quykusayki.*

SOUVENIRS — IMAYMANAKUNA RANTINAPAQ

baskets	ai·sah·nah·*koo*·nah/ p'ookh·too·*koo*·nah/ kah·nahs·tah·*koo*·nah	*aysanakuna/ p'uktukuna/ kanastakuna*
handicrafts	ahr·tee·sah·nee·yah·*koo*·nah	*artisaniyakuna*
jewellery	*ee*·lyah/oo·*mee*·nyah	*illa/umiña*

SHOPPING

masks	oo·yah·tee·*koo*·nah	*uyatikuna*
musical instruments	wah·kah·chee·nah·*koo*·nah	*waqachinakuna*
pottery	*rahkh*·chee/*k'ahkh*·rah	*raqchi/k'akra*
shell souvenirs	ch'oo·roo·*mahn*·tah	*ch'urumanta*
	roo·*wahs*·kah	*ruwasqa*
	ee·mah·mai·nah·*koo*·nah	*imamaynakuna*
tapestries	t'e·ke·*koo*·nah	*t'iqikuna*
wood carvings	k'oo·lyoo·*mahn*·tah	*k'ullumanta*
	roo·*wahs*·kah	*ruwasqa*
	reekh·ch'ay	*rikch'ay*
woven textiles	ah·wai·*koo*·nah	*awaykuna*

CLOTHING — P'ACHA

bag	wah·*yah*·kah	*wayaqa*
belt (Andean)	*choom*·pee	*chumpi*
blanket	*kah*·tah/*choo*·see/	*qata/chusi/*
boots	*boo*·tahs	*butas*
cap (Andean)	*ch'oo*·lyoo	*ch'ullu*
dress	*p'ah*·chah	*p'acha*
handbag	*ch'oos*·pah	*ch'uspa*
hat	soom·*ree*·roo	*sumriru*
jacket	*sah*·koo	*saku*
jeans	pahn·*tah*·loon	*pantalun*
jumper (sweater)	*choom*·pah	*chumpa*
poncho	*poon*·choo	*punchu*
purse	*ch'oos*·pah	*ch'uspa*
scarf	chah·*lee*·nah	*chalina*
shawl	*lyeekh*·lyah	*lliklla*
shirt	kah·*mee*·sah	*kamisa*
shoes	sah·pah·too·*koo*·nah	*sapatukuna*
skirt	poo·*lyee*·rah	*pullira*
socks	*mee*·dyahs	*midyas*
T-shirt	*oon*·k-hoo/	*unkhu/*
	kah·mee·*see*·tah	*kamisita*

Can I try it on?	
choo·rah·kui·koo·*mahn*·choo *chai*·tah?	*¿Churakuykumanchu chayta?*
It doesn't fit.	
mah·nahn sah·yai·*nee*·choo	*Manan sayayniychu.*

It's too ...	*kai*·kah ...·mee/·n	*Kayqa ...-mi/-n.*
big	*bah*·toon	*hatun*
large	*seen*·chee *hah*·toon	*sinchi hatun*
long	*wahs*·k'ah	*wask'a*
small	*hoo*·chui	*huchuy*
short	*teen*·koo/*tahkh*·sah	*tinku/taksa*
tight	*k'ees*·kee	*k'iski*

MATERIALS — IMATAPAS RUWANAPAQ

bamboo	to·*ko*·ro/*so*·kos	*tuquru/suqus*
bone	*too*·lyoo	*tullu*
ceramic	*rahkh*·chee/*k'ahkh*·rah	*raqch'i/k'akra*
clay	*lyahn*·k'ee/*lyeen*·k'ee	*llank'i/llink'i*
cotton	*oot*·k-hoo	*utkhu*
handmade	mah·*kee*·wahn	*makiwan*
	roo·*wahs*·kah	*ruwasqa*
fabric	*lyee*·kah/*ah*·wah	*llika/awa*
glass	*kes*·pee	*qispi*
gold	*ko*·ree	*quri*
horn	*wahkh*·rah	*waqra*
leather	*kah*·rah	*qara*
metal	*ahn*·tah/*tee*·tee	*anta/titi*
plastic	plahs·*tee*·koo	*plastiku*
reed	*so*·kos/*k'oor*·koor	*suqus/k'urkur*
silver	*kol*·ke	*qulqi*
stainless steel	ah·*see*·roo	*asiru*
stone	*roo*·mee	*rumi*
straw	*ee*·ch-hoo	*ichhu*
thread	*k'ai*·too	*q'aytu*
wood	*k'oo*·lyoo	*k'ullu*
wool	*meely*·mah/*meely*·wah	*millma/millwa*

COLOURS — LLIMP'IKUNA

black	*yah*·nah	*yana*
blue	*ahn*·kahs/*ah*·sool	*anqas/asul*
brown	*ch'oom*·pee	*ch'umpi*
colour	*lyeem*·p'ee/*koo*·loor/ *tooly*·pee	*llimp'i/kulur/ tullpi*
green	*k'o*·mer	*q'umir*
grey	*o*·ke/*ch'ekh*·chee/*tee*·tee	*uqi/ch'iqchi/titi*
orange	wee·*lah*·pee	*wilapi*
pink	*pahn*·tee; *lyahn*·k-hah *poo*·kah	*panti; llanqha puka*
purple	*koo*·lyee/moo·*rah*·roo	*kulli/muraru*
red	*poo*·kah	*puka*
white	*yoo*·rahkh	*yuraq*
yellow	*k'e*·lyoo	*q'illu*

WOOLLY LOGIC

In the Andes, several wool-producing animals have been domesticated and are clipped for their wool. These include alpacas (*alpaka*, ahl·*pah*·kah), guanacos (*wanaku*, wah·*nah*·koo), sheep (*ukya/uwiha*, *ook*·yah/oo·*wee*·hah) and llamas (*llama*, *lyah*·mah). The alpaca-like vicuña (*wik'uña*, wee·*k'oo*·nyah), an undomesticated species, was once hunted for its wool, but it's now considered endangered. No matter what its source, the word for wool in Quechua is *millma*, *meely*·mah, or its variant, *millwa*, *meely*·wah.

Wool can be used to make a range of clothing and accessories which traditionally exhibit a variety of regional motifs (*pallay*, *pah*·lyai). Common designs include coca and potato flowers, llamas, alpacas and vicuñas, mountains, cacti, the Inca figure, masks, patterns of multi-coloured lines, birds, and silhouettes of towns and people working or socialising.

TOILETRIES — SUMAQYACHIQKUNA

comb	*nyahkh*·ch'ah	*ñaqch'a*
razor	*soon*·k-hah roo·*too*·nah/ k'ee·*soo*·nah	*sunkha rutuna/ k'isuna*
shampoo	*chahm*·poo	*champu*
soap	*hah*·woon	*hawun*
tissues	*sen*·kah pee·*chah*·nah	*sinqa pichana*
toothbrush	*kee*·roo k-he·*too*·nah	*kiru qhituna*

FOR THE BABY — WAWACHAPAQ

baby powder	wah·*wah*·pahkh *tahl*·koo	*wawapaq talku*
bib	bah·*bee*·roo	*babiru*
bottle	bee·*bee*·roon	*bibirun*
nappies/diapers	ah·kah·*wah*·rah/ wahl·*t'ah*·nah	*akawara/ walt'ana*
dummy/pacifier	nyoo·*nyoo*·nah	*ñuñuna*
teat	*nyoo*·nyoo	*ñuñu*

SMOKING — PITAY

Smoking is much more common among men than women; traditionally, it's unacceptable for women to smoke. As times have changed, some women have taken it up, especially the *hampiq*, *hahm*·pekh, or folk healers. You should ask if it's OK to light up when in close proximity to others.

Do you sell cigarettes here?
see·yah·roo·koo·*nah*·tah been·deen·*kee*·choo? — *¿Siyarukunata bindinkichu?*

Do you smoke?
pee·tahn·*kee*·choo kahn? — *¿Pitankichu qan?*

Do you have a light?
foos·poo·*rui*·kee *kahn*·choo? — *¿Phuspuruyki kanchu?*

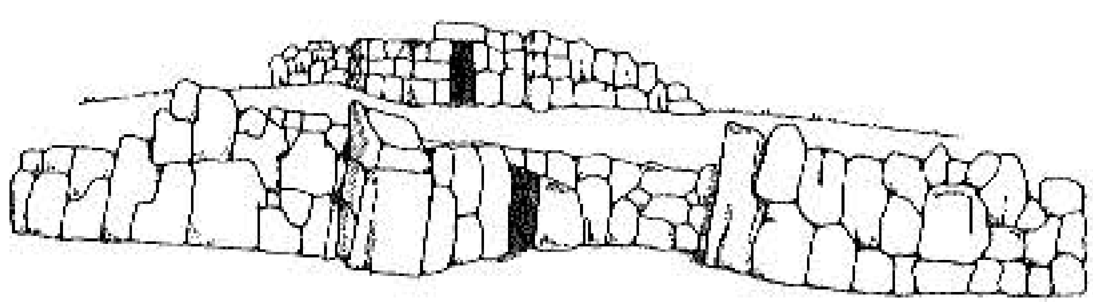
Do you mind if I smoke?
pee·tai·*mahn*·choo *kai*·pee? — *¿Pitaymanchu kaypi?*

Please don't smoke.
ah·*lyee*·choo *ah*·mah pee·*tai*·choo — *Allichu ama pitaychu.*

cigarettes	see·*yah*·roo	*siyaru*
cigars	*hah*·toon *ch'oom*·pee	*hatun ch'umpi*
	see·*yah*·roo	*siyaru*
lighter	*nee*·nah rah·tah·*chee*·nah; k'ahn·chah·*chee*·nah	*nina ratachina; k'anchachina*
matches	foos·*poo*·roo	*phuspuru*
tobacco	tah·*wah*·koo	*tawaku*

SIZES & COMPARISONS — SAYAYKUNAPAS TINKUCHIKUYKUNAPAS

a little bit	pee·see·*lyah*·tah/ toom·pah·*lyah*·tah	*pisillata/ tumpallata*
also	...·pees/·pahs	*...-pis/-pas*
big	*hah*·toon	*hatun*
enough	chai·*lyah*·nyah	*chayllaña*
heavy	*lyah*·sahkh	*llasaq*
light	*ch*·*hah*·lyah	*chhalla*
little (amount)	*pee*·see/*toom*·pah	*pisi/tumpa*
many	*ahs*·k·hah/*ch*·*hee*·kah	*askha/chhika*
more	*ahs*·wahn	*aswan*
small	*hoo*·chui	*huchuy*
too much/ many	*ahs*·k·hah *ahs*·k·hah; *ch*·*hee*·kah *ch*·*hee*·kah	*askha askha; chhika chhika*



SHOPPING

MIKHUNA — FOOD

A great variety of dishes and cuisine is available throughout the Andes. In most restaurants, staff will speak Spanish, so Quechua will be more useful for visits to local markets, fairs, festivals and small restaurants.

THROUGH THE DAY — P'UNCHAYNINTIN

Since rural Andeans rise with the sun, breakfast may be as early as five or six o'clock in the morning. Lunch, the biggest meal of the day, is at midday, while dinner is around six in the evening. Bedtime is generally at nightfall. This routine varies for festivals and holidays, when everyone has a chance to party.

breakfast	*mah*·tee; *oo*·noo *k'o*·nyee	*mati; unu q'uñi*
lunch	ahl·*moo*·sai/*mee*·k·hui	*almusay/mikhuy*
dinner	*too*·tah *mee*·k·hui; *see*·nah	*tuta mikhuy; sina*



SPECIAL DIETS — QHALI KAYPAQ MIKHUYKUNA

Meat is an integral part of the Andean diet, even though it may be served in small quantities. You won't find vegetarian meals in small rural restaurants or when staying at someone's home.

Does this dish have meat in it?
ai·chah·*yokh*·choo kai mee·*k*·*hoo*·nah? — *¿Aychayuqchu kay mikhuna?*

Can I get this without meat?
mah·nah ai·chah·*yohkh*·tah kah·rai·koo·wahn·kee·*mahn*·choo *kai*·tah? — *¿Mana aychayuqta qaraykuwankimanchu kayta?*

FOOD

I don't eat meat.
mah·nahn ai·*chah*·tah mee·k-hoo·*nee*·choo — *Manan aychata mikhunichu.*

I don't eat chicken or fish.
mah·nahn *wahly*·pah ai·*chah*·tah, *chahly*·wah ai·*chah*·tah mee·k-hoo·*nee*·choo — *Manan wallpa aychata, challwa aychata mikhunichu.*

I can't eat dairy products.
mah·nah lee·chee·*mahn*·tah roo·*wahs*·kah mee·k-hui·koo·*nah*·tah mee·*k-hui*·tah ah·tee·*nee*·choo — *Manan lichimanta ruwasqa mikhuykunata mikhuyta atinichu.*

Does it contain egg?
roon·too·*yohkh*·choo *kai*·kah? — *¿Runtuyuqchu kayqa?*

I'm allergic to (peanuts).
mah·nahn (mah·*nee*)·tah mee·k-hoo·*nee*·choo. ah·leer·*hee*·koon *kah*·nee — *Manan (mani)-ta mikhunichu. Alirhikun kani.*

EATING OUT — MIKHUNA WASIPIPAS KARPAPIPAS MIKHUY

Eating out in rural areas means eating communally outdoors during festivals, fairs or Sunday market days. Local dishes are easily found in *chicherías*, or *chicha* bars – *aqha wasikuna*, *ah*·khah wah·see·*koo*·nah – and *picanterías*, inexpensive restaurants specialising in spicy dishes. For particularly spicy food, try dishes labelled *arequipeña*, 'Arequipa style', or *a la criolla*, 'Creole style'.

Is there anything to eat?
kahn·choo ee·mah·*lyah*·pahs mee·k-hoo·*nah*·pahkh? — *¿Kanchu imallapas mikhunapaq?*

Yes, there is.
ah·*ree*, *kahn*·mee — *Arí, kanmi.*

No, there isn't.
mah·nahn *kahn*·choo — *Manan kanchu.*

Could you recommend something?
ee·mah·*tah*·tahkh mee·k-hoo·*rui*·mahn? — *¿Imatataq mikhurquyman?*

Is there any salad?
een·sah·*lah*·dah *kahn*·choo? — *¿Insalada kanchu?*

I'll have what they're having.
pai·*koo*·nah mee·k-hoo·shahn·*koo*·tah no·*kah*·pahs moo·*nah*·nee — *Paykuna mikhushankuta nuqapas munani.*

What's in that dish?
ee·mah·*yokh*·mee chai mee·*k-hoo*·nah? — *¿Imayuqmi chay mikhuna?*



COMPLIMENTS TO THE CHEF

I love this dish.
kai mee·k-hoo·*nah*·tah ahn·*chah*·tah moo·*nah*·nee — *Kay mikhunata anchata munani.*

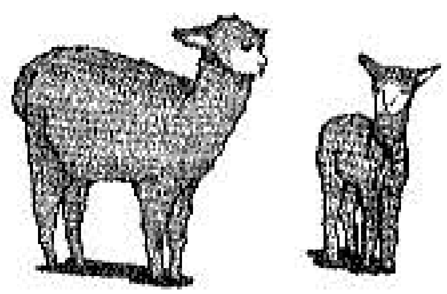
I'm satisfied/full.
sahkh·*sahs*·kah *kah*·nee — *Saksasqa kani.*

We love the local cuisine.
kai lyahkh·*tah*·pee mee·k-hoo·*nah*·tah seen·*chee*·tah moo·*nai*·koo — *Kay llaqtapi mikhunata sinchita munayku.*

That was delicious!
soo·mahkh mee·*k-hoo*·nah! — *¡Sumaq mikhuna!*

You're an excellent cook.
koo·sah wai·*k'okh*·mee *kahn*·kee — *Kusa wayk'uqmi kanki.*

I want cold/hot water please.		
ah·*lyee*·choo *chee*·ree/*k'o*·nyee oo·*noo*·tah moo·*nah*·nee	*Allichu chiri/q'uñi unuta munani.*	
May I have some more please?		
ah·*lyee*·choo yah·pah·yoo·wahn·*kee*·mahn	*Allichu yapayuwankiman.*	



Please give me a/an/the ...	ah·*lyee*·choo ...·tah *ko*·wai	*Allichu ...-ta quway.*
ashtray	*oosh*·pah choo·*rah*·nah	*ushpa churana*
bill	*kween*·tah	*kwinta*
cup	*sui*·k'oo/ chui·*k'oo*·chah/ *poo*·koo	*suyk'u/ chuyk'ucha/ puku*
fork	tee·*nee*·roor	*tinirur*
knife	koo·*chee*·lyoo	*kuchillu*
plate	*p'oo*·koo/p'oo·*koo*·chah	*p'uku/p'ukucha*
pot	*mahn*·kah	*manka*
spoon	koo·*chah*·rah	*kuchara*
water	*oo*·noo/*yah*·koo	*unu/yaku*
to boil	t'eem·*poo*·chee	*t'impuchiy*
boiled	t'eem·*poos*·kah	*t'impusqa*
bread (stale)	*choo*·choo *t'ahn*·tah	*chuchu t'anta*
clean (things)	leem·*pee*·yoo/*lui*·loo	*limpiyu/luylu*
clean (water)	*ch'oo*·yah	*ch'uya*
cold	*chee*·ree	*chiri*
to cook	*wai*·k'ui	*wayk'uy*
cooked	chah·*yahs*·kah	*chayasqa*

FOOD

dirty	*k·he*·lyee/*k·hahr*·kah	*qhilli/kharka*
fresh (vegetables)	*lyan*·lyah	*llanlla*
greasy/fatty	wee·rah·*sah*·pah	*wirasapa*
to heat	k'o·*nyee*·chee	*q'uñichiy*
hot (temperature)	*k'o*·nyee	*q'uñi*
increase/addition	*yah*·pah	*yapa*
meat	(*see*·k'ah) *ai*·chah	*(siq'a) aycha*
raw	*hahn*·koo/*chah*·wah	*hanku/chawa*
to salt	kah·*chee*·chai	*kachichay*
salty	kah·chee·*sah*·pah	*kachisapa*
sour	*p'os*·ko	*p'usqu*
spicy	*hah*·yah	*haya*
stale/spoiled	*mah*·k'ah	*maq'a*
sweet	*mees*·k'ee	*misk'i*
to sweeten	mees·*k'ee*·chee	*misk'ichiy*
tart	*k·hahkh*·tee/*lyo*·ke	*qhaqti/lluqi*
to taste	*mah*·lyee	*malliy*
thick	*t·hah*·kah	*thaka*
watery	yah·koo·*sah*·pah	*yakusapa*

ANDEAN COOK-OUTS

In many rural regions, midday meals for special occasions and celebrations are still prepared in a cooking pit, or *pachamanka*, pah·chah·*mahn*·kah. A hole is dug and a small 'house' of stones constructed over it. A fire is built inside the 'house', heating the stones until they're white-hot, at which point they're tumbled into the hole. Meats, tubers, vegetables, tamales (meat parcels), grains and herbs are sandwiched between the layers of hot rock. Finally, the oven is sealed shut with herbs and large leaves to keep soil from falling through into the food, and covered with earth to seal in the heat until it's cooked to perfection. Meals are served sitting in a circle on the ground and are eaten as finger food.

FOOD

ANDEAN STAPLE DISHES — LLAQTANCHISPA MIKHUNAN

These are typical dishes that tend to be served every day, with little variation. Each region has its specialities but some dishes are common throughout the Andes:

chokh·lyo *wai*·k'oo — *chuqllu wayk'u*
: corn on the cob – available from March through to May, it's boiled and served with a kind of unripened cheese

choo·pee — *chupi*
: soup made from a variety of regional ingredients

ch'oo·nyoo — *ch'uñu*
: dried potatoes, *ch'arki*, *ch'ahr*·kee, and dried meat – similar to jerky – prepared with aromatic herbs

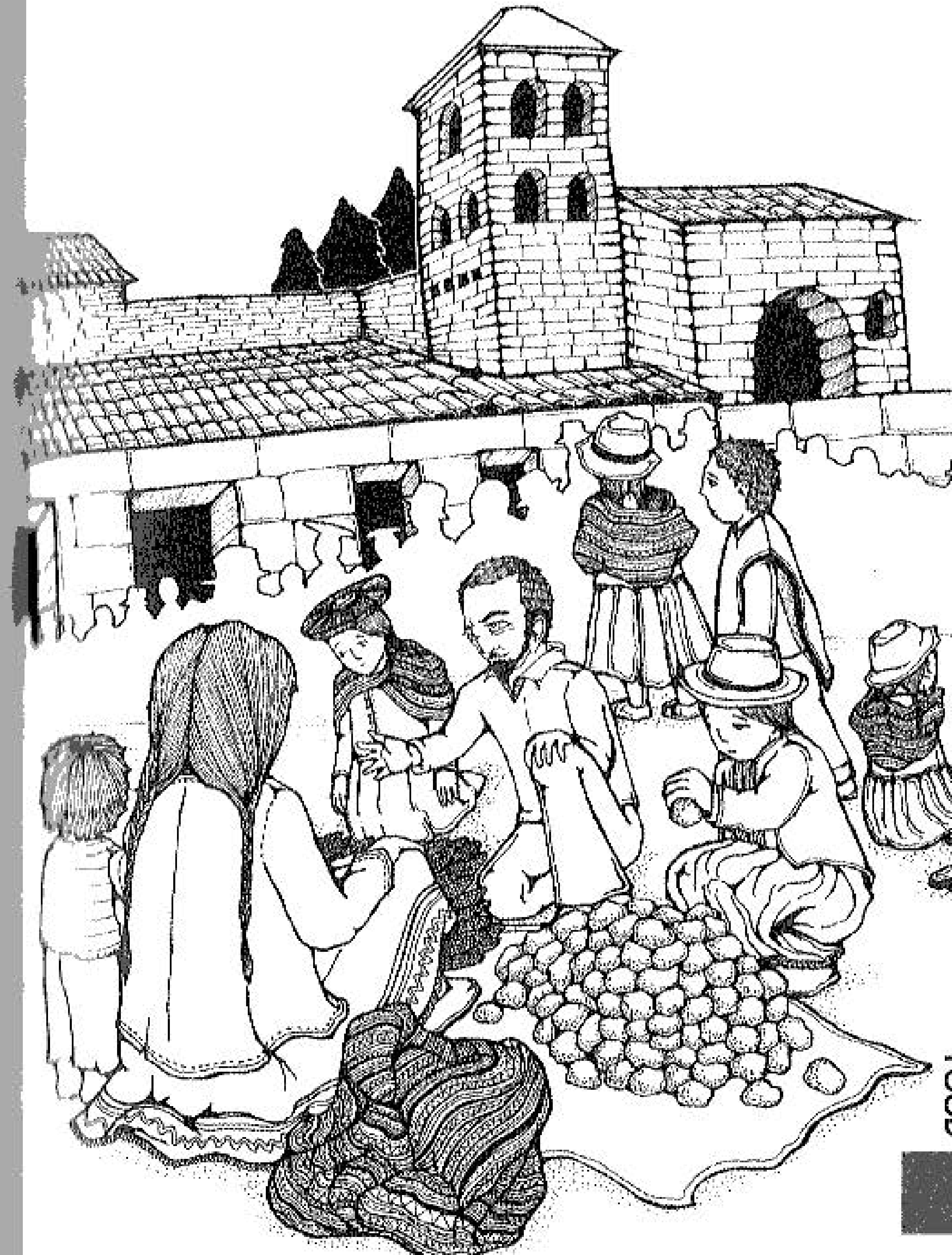
hah·k'oo/*mahch*·kah — *hak'u/machka*
: a flour made of any of a variety of grains (wheat, barley, quinoa or *cañihua*; or dried beans or peas)

hahn·k'ah/*hahm*·kah/*kahm*·chah — *hank'a/hamka/kamcha*
: popcorn made from large kernels and served with a dry, cheddar-like cheese. The corn is toasted – or 'popped' – inside a *k'allana*, k'ah·*lyah*·nah, a low, open clay pot, and is put inside a clay oven known as a *q'uncha*, *k'on*·chah, or *tullpa*, *tooly*·pah.

moo·tee — *mut'i*
: dried corn kernels, boiled. A part of every corn harvest is set aside for drying, to be added to soup or ground into flour.

oo·choo *koo*·tah — *uchu kuta*
: hot pepper paste, that accompanies varieties of tuber

p-hoos·poo/*poos*·poo — *phuspu/puspu*
: dried beans (though can be fresh in season) reconstituted by boiling. All boiled foods are prepared in a clay pot known as a *manka*, *mahn*·kah



REGIONAL SPECIALITIES — WAKIN LLAQTAKUNAQ MIKHUNAN

Note the Spanish influence in the names of many dishes.

Argentina

em·pah·*nah*·dahs — *empanadas* (Spanish)
puff pastries filled with minced meat and spices and other ingredients served with *ruqru*, *rokh*·roo, a stew

Bolivia

ch'oo·nyoo — *ch'uñu*
freeze-dried potatoes, soaked overnight and then boiled to accompany main dishes

em·pah·*nah*·dahs sahl·*te*·nyahs — *empanadas salteñas* (Spanish)
a type of meat pie

hahly·pah·*wai*·kah — *hallpawayka*
sauce made from tomatoes, fresh peppers and herbs

pe·*kah*·nah — *pecana* (Spanish)
traditional Christmas dish of beef or veal cooked in wine and herbs

pee·ke *mah*·cho — *pique macho* (Spanish)
beef grilled with hot peppers, chopped potatoes and onions and served with fried potatoes and gravy, or with *saqta de pollo*

sahkh·tah de *po*·lyo — *saqta de pollo*
chicken stew with peppers and onions

seel·*pahn*·cho co·chah·bahm·*bee*·no — *silpancho cochabambino*
meat and egg dish covered with hot sauce

teem·poo — *timpu*
lamb stew

troo·chah — *trucha*
trout, a Lake Titicaca speciality

toon·tah — *tunta*
a type of freeze-dried potato, paler than the *ch'uñu*

FOOD

Colombia

hoo·*meen*·t'ah — *humint'a*
pork, vegetable and rice tamale, wrapped in banana leaves and steamed

ko·wee — *quwi*
grilled guinea pig

Ecuador

cahl·do de *pah*·tahs — *caldo de patas* (Spanish)
soup made with cow hooves

se·*vee*·che de cah·mah·*ron* — *ceviche de camarón* (Spanish)
a type of shrimp cocktail

free·*tah*·dah — *fritada* (Spanish)
small pieces of fried pork, served with *muti*, fried bananas, potatoes and hot peppers

lyah·peen·*gah*·choo — *llapingachu*
potato-based dish, like a potato pancake

lo·cro de *pah*·pah — *locro de papa*
potato and cheese soup

po·lyo seen *po*·lyo — *pollo sin pollo* (Spanish)
'chicken without chicken', a vegetarian dish common to Quito, Otavalo and Baños

se·co de *chee*·vo — *seco de chivo* (Spanish)
goat stew served with rice

Peru

Ancash

hah·kah *chahs*·kee — *haka chaski*
guinea pig soup

pah·pah *chahs*·kee — *papa chaski*
potato soup made with milk and cottage cheese

pe·*cahn cahl*·do — *pecán caldo* (Spanish)
lamb's head broth

roo·roo *hee*·lyee — *ruru hilli*
fruit punch made with local seasonal fruits

FOOD

wahly·pah *chahs*·kee — *wallpa chaski*
chicken broth with peanuts and almonds

yoo·kah *shoo*·pee — *yuka shupi*
low-fat soup served the morning after a late night

Arequipa

choo·pee de cah·mah·*ro*·nes — *chupi de camarones*
prawn soup

pahn·kah *oo*·choo — *panka uchu*
a special form of the ever-present ground hot pepper

ro·*co*·to re·*lye*·no — *rocoto relleno* (Spanish)
a variety of stuffed hot peppers

Ayacucho

ah·*roo*·woo — *aruwu*
meat stew (most often pork)

chee·*chah*·roo — *chicharu*
fried shredded pork and potatoes

kahn·kah — *kanka*
roast beef sauteed with onions, garlic, hot peppers and spices

moon·*doon*·goo — *mundungu*
thick, rich soup made with beef, lamb or pork, usually including the tripe

pah·*tah*·chee — *patachi*
thick soup made with barley and bacon

poo·*chee*·roo/*teem*·poo — *puchiru/timpu*
thick soup of varying meats, tubers, legumes and rice

poo·kah pee·*kahn*·tee — *puka pikanti*
spicy stew based on potatoes, sugar beets and peanuts, usually served on rice

ko·wee *kahn*·kah — *quwi kanka*
fried guinea pig

Cuzco

chee·ree *oo*·choo — *chiri uchu*
a spicy dish of fried meat and hot peppers, especially popular during the Corpus Christi festival

lo·mo — *lomo* (Spanish)
fried beef prepared with onions, tomatoes, rice, potatoes, and a unique blend of seasonings

pah·*ko*·chah/ ahl·*pah*·kah *ai*·chah — *paqucha/ alpaka aycha*
alpaca meat

pe·*pyahn* de kui — *pepián de cuy* (Spanish)
fried rabbit or guinea pig served with rice and/or boiled potatoes

poo·*chee*·roo/*teem*·po — *puchiru/timpu*
soup of steak, lamb's head, bacon and raisins, often including cabbage, potatoes, chickpeas and rice

troo·chah — *trucha*
trout

Puno

kahn·*kah*·choo — *kankachu*
roast suckling pig, veal or lamb, prepared with hot peppers, ground spices, white wine, lemon, garlic, oil and pureed papaya

kah·*rah*·chee *teem*·poo — *karachi timpu*
thick fish stew made with *karachi*, kah·*rah*·chee (a fish from Lake Titicaca), *muña*, *moo*·nyah (an aromatic herb), *ch'uñu*, *ch'oo*·nyoo, garlic, onion and hot peppers

ke·so oo·*mah*·chah — *queso umacha*
stew made with hot peppers, farmers' cheese, diced onion, milk and eggs, served over boiled potatoes

AT THE MARKET — QHATUPI

Where can I find the ...?
mai·*pee*·tahkh ... kahn? — *¿Maypitaq ... kan?*
I want to buy some ...
...·tah rahn·*tee*·tah moo·*nah*·nee — *...-ta rantiyta munani.*

Meat & Poultry — Imaymana Aychakuna

beef	*wah*·kah *ai*·chah	*waka aycha*
chicken	*wahly*·pah *ai*·cha	*wallpa aycha*
dried meat/jerky	*ch'ahr*·kee	*ch'arki*
duck	*pah*·too *ai*·chah	*patu aycha*
eggs	*roon*·too	*runtu*
fat/grease	*wee*·rah	*wira*
goat	*kah*·brah *ai*·chah	*kabra aycha*
guinea pig	*ko*·wee *ai*·chah	*quwi aycha*
lamb	oo·*wee*·hah *ai*·chah	*uwiha aycha*
llama	*lyah*·mah *ai*·chah	*llama aycha*
meat	*ai*·chah	*aycha*
partridge	*lyoo*·t-hoo/ *yoo*·too *ai*·chah	*lluthu/ yutu aycha*
pork	*k-hoo*·chee *ai*·chah	*khuchi aycha*
pork rind	*k-hoo*·chee *kah*·rahn	*khuchi qaran*
rabbit	*ko*·wee *ai*·chah	*quwi aycha*
ribs	*wahkh*·tah *ai*·chah	*waqta aycha*
tripe	*ch'oon*·chool	*ch'unchul*
turkey	*pah*·woo *ai*·chah	*pawu aycha*

Vegetables — Mikhuna Qurakuna

cabbage	*koo*·lees	*kulis*
capsicum	pee·*meen*·tah	*piminta*
carrot	sah·*noor*·yah	*sanurya*
corn kernels	wee·*nyah*·poo	*wiñapu*
corn (on the cob)	*chokh*·lyo ee·*lyah*·koo	*chuqllu illaku*
fava beans	*hah*·wahs	*hawas*
garlic	*ah*·hoos	*ahus*
hot pepper	ro·*ko*·to/*oo*·choo	*ruqutu/uchu*
lettuce	lee·*choo*·gah	*lichuga*

onions (spring)	see·*wee*·lyah	*siwilla*
peas	ahl·*weer*·hahs	*alwirhas*
potato	*pah*·pah	*papa*
pumpkin	sah·*pah*·lyoo	*sapallu*
tomato	too·*mah*·tee	*tumati*

THE DIVINE POTATO

Andean legend relates that when the first Inca ruler *Manqu Khapaq* and his consort *Mama Uqllu* emerged from Lake Titicaca to found their empire, the first thing their god, *Wiraqucha*, wee·rah·*ko*·chah, did was to teach them to plant potato fields.

Andeans name new potato varieties in creative ways to reflect their shape, flavour and texture. The popular yellow potato is known as *runtu papa, roon*·too *pah*·pah: *runtu* is the Quechua word for 'egg', and this potato has similar qualities to a hard-boiled egg. Other names are equally evocative, such as the *yana ñawi, yah*·nah *nyah*·wee, or 'black-eyed potato', and the *q'uyu tawna, k'o*·yoo *tow*·nah, or 'purple walking cane'. There are nearly 4000 varieties of potato to be found in its place of origin, the Andes.

Pulses, Grains & Legumes — Ch'aki Rurukuna

barley	see·*wah*·rah	*siwara*
bread	*t'ahn*·tah	*t'anta*
cañihua	kah·*nyee*·wah	*qañiwa*
dried beans	poo·*roo*·too	*purutu*
flour	*hah*·k'o	*hak'u*
kiwicha	kee·*wee*·chah	*kiwicha*
maize (dried corn)	*sah*·rah	*sara*
quinoa	*kyoo*·nyah/*kyoo*·nah	*kiwña/kiwna*
red and black bean	wai·*roo*·roo	*wayruru*
rice	*ah*·roos	*arus*
turnip (wild)	*yoo*·yoo	*yuyu*
wheat	*tree*·yoo	*triyu*

Fruit — Ruru

apple	mahn·*sah*·nah	*mansana*
avocado	*pahl*·tah	*palta*
banana	lah·*tah*·noos	*latanus*
fruit	*roo*·roo	*ruru*
medlar (like crabapple)	nees·*pee*·roos/ wees·*wee*·roos	*nispirus/ wiswirus*
orange	lah·*rahn*·hah	*laranha*
peach	doo·*rahs*·noo	*durasnu*
sour cherry	kah·*poo*·lee/*reen*·dahs	*kapuli/rindas*
tumbo fruit	*teen*·teen	*tintin*



Dairy Products — Lichimanta Mikhuykuna

butter	mahn·tee·*kee*·lyah	*mantikilla*
cheese	*kee*·soo	*kisu*
milk	*lee*·chee	*lichi*

Spices & Condiments — Misk'ipakuna

chillies/hot pepper	*oo*·choo	*uchu*
cinnamon	kah·*nee*·lah	*kanila*
coriander *(cilantro)*	koo·*lahn*·troo	*kulantru*
garlic	*ah*·hoos	*ahus*
honey	lah·*chee*·wah/ ah·*nyah*·kah	*lachiwa/ añaka*
huacatay (aromatic herb)	wah·*kah*·tai	*wakatay*
oil	ah·*see*·tee	*asiti*
parsley	pee·*ree*·heel	*pirihil*
pepper	pee·*meen*·tah	*piminta*
salt	*kah*·chee	*kachi*
sauce (of tomato and hot pepper)	*oo*·choo *koo*·tah	*uchu kuta*
sugar	*mees*·k'ee/ah·*soo*·kahr	*misk'i/asukar*

DRINKS — UKYANAKUNA

Nonalcoholic — Ukyana

Every region has its typical fruit juices such as the *likwarus,* leek·*wah*·roos, 'fruit shakes', of Bolivia, widely available in cities. Soft drinks are rare but not impossible to find in rural areas, particularly during festivals and fairs. They're considered a great luxury for the highlanders, who usually drink herbal tea. One variety is *chicha (aqhalaha, ah*·k-hah/*ah*·hah, in Quechua) made from quinoa instead of corn.

chicha morada (made from purple corn)	*koo*·lyee *ah*·k-hah/*ah*·hah	*kulli aqhalaha*
coca leaf tea	*koo*·kah *mah*·tee	*kuka mati*
coffee	*kah*·fee	*kaphiy*
cold water	*chee*·ree *oo*·noo/*yah*·koo	*chiri unu/yaku*
corn tea (Bolivian) (in Peru, *api* is purple cornstarch pudding)	*ah*·pee	*api*
herbal tea	*ko*·rah *oo*·noo	*qura unu*
hot water	*k'o*·nyee *oo*·noo/*yah*·koo	*q'uñi unu/yaku*
juice	*hee*·lyee	*hilli*
lemonade	lee·moo·*nah*·rah	*limunara*
mineral water	woo·tee·*lyah*·pee *oo*·noo	*wutillapi unu*
soda/soft drink	*koo*·lah/gah·see·*yoo*·sah	*kula/gasiyusa*
tea ...	tee ...	*tiy ...*
with milk	lee·chee·*yokh*·tah	*lichiyuqta*
without milk	*mah*·nah lee·chee·*yokh*·tah	*mana lichiyuqta*
with sugar	mees·k'ee·*yokh*·tah; ah·soo·kahr·nee·*yokh*·tah	*misk'iyuqta asukarniyuqta*
without sugar	*mah*·nah mees·k'ee·*yokh*·tah; *mah*·nah ah·soo·kahr·nee·*yokh*·tah	*mana misk'iyuqta; mana asukarniyuqta*
toasted barley tea	see·*wah*·rah *oo*·noo	*siwara unu*
water	*oo*·noo/*yah*·koo	*unu/yaku*

THE ANDEAN WONDER DRINK

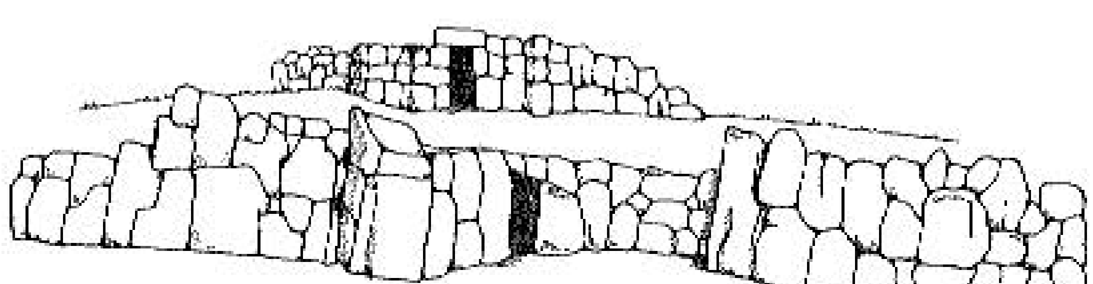
The coca leaf has a long tradition of sacred and medicinal use in Andean cultures. It's most commonly chewed, or brewed as a tea, *kuka mati*, *koo*·kah *mah*·tee. The tea is prepared by pouring boiling water directly over the coca leaves, or by using coca tea bags which can be bought in any grocery store.

Coca's medicinal uses have been well documented. It's perhaps best known for its energising properties when one is hungry and tired, and for its ability to combat altitude sickness. Perhaps less well known by foreigners, but definitely appreciated by the locals, is its ability to aid digestion, cure diarrhoea and ease labour pains!

Alcoholic — Waqtu

Every region has its own special beers, wines and cocktails. Peru is known for *pisco*, *pees*·ko, a strong brandy distilled from grapes. *Chicha* or *aqhalaha*, *ah*·k-hah/*ah*·hah, is traditional corn beer, prepared and drunk throughout the Andean countries for centuries. *Singani*, seen·*gah*·nee, is a Bolivian drink made from a by-product of wine-making, mixed with lemon juice, lemon soda and ice.

beer	seer·*wee*·sah	*sirwisa*
brandy	*trah*·woo	*trawu*
chicha (maize beer)	*ah*·k-hah/*ah*·hah	*aqhalaha*
chicha bar	*ah*·k-hah *wah*·see	*aqha wasi*
singani	seen·*gah*·nee	*singani*



QHALI KAY — HEALTH

Any health care in the high, remote Andes is likely to take place with a *hampiq*, *hahm*·pekh, 'healer' (or *curandero/a* (m/f) in Spanish), instead of a medical doctor. Healers use traditional folk medicine based on herbs, stones, potions and animal fats. Carry your own medicines or first aid kit with you when you're travelling, just to be on the safe side.

In metropolitan areas and populous regions, you'll always be able to find medical services. These places will operate in Spanish, as will the staff at the medical posts scattered few and far between in rural areas.

See Trekking, page 112, for advice on altitude sickness.

Is there a ... around here?	*kahn*·choo ... *kai*·pee?	*¿Kanchu ... kaypi?*
chemist/pharmacy	hahm·*pee*·yokh *wah*·see	*hampiyuq wasi*
dentist	*kee*·roo *see*·k'ekh	*kiru sik'iq*
doctor	mee·*dee*·koo/*dook*·toor	*midiku/duktur*
healer	*hahm*·pekh	*hampiq*
hospital	hahm·*pee*·nah *wah*·see	*hampina wasi*

WITH THE HEALER — HAMPIQWAN

Could the healer come here?
pahkh·tah hahm·*pekh*·kah *kai*·mahn hah·moo·*rui*·mahn? — *¿Paqta hampiqqa kayman hamurquyman?*

I'm sick.
on·ko·*shah*·neen — *Unqushanin.*

My friend is sick.
rekh·see·nah·kokh·*mah*·see on·*ko*·shahn — *Riqsinakuqmasiy unqushan.*

I have a toothache.
kee·*rui*·mee nah·nah·*wah*·shahn — *Kiruymi nanawashan.*

I've broken my tooth.
kee·*rui*·mee p'ah·*kee*·roon — *Kiruymi p'akirqun.*
My mouth hurts.
see·*mee*·mee nah·nah·*wah*·shahn — *Simiymi nanawashan.*

Ouch! — ah·chah·*kow*! — *¡Achakáw!*

AILMENTS — UNQUYKUNA

I feel nauseous.
mee·lyah·nah·yah·wah·*shahn*·mee/ — *Millanayawashanmi/*
wees·ch'oo·nah·yah·wah·*shahn*·mee — *Wisch'unayawashanmi.*
I feel under the weather.
mah·nahn ah·*lyeen*·choo kah·*shah*·nee — *Manan allinchu kashani.*
I feel weak.
mah·nah kahly·pah·*yokh*·mee kah·*shah*·nee — *Mana kallpayuqmi kashani.*
I'm ill.
on·ko·*shah*·neen — *Unqushanin.*

THE HEALER MAY SAY ...

ee·mah·nah·*soon*·keen? — *¿Imanasunkin?*
What's the matter?
ee·mai·lyai·*kee*·pahs nah·nah·soon·*kee*·choo? — *¿Imallaykipas nanasunkichu?*
Do you feel any pain?
mai·peen nah·nah·soon·kee? — *¿Maypin nanasunki?*
Where does it hurt?
e·*mai*·keen nah·nah·*soon*·kee? — *¿Imaykin nanasunki?*
What part of your body hurts?

THE HEALER MAY SAY ... (cont.)

roo·p·hai on·koi·*wahn*·choo kah·*shahn*·kee? — *¿Ruphay unquywanchu kashanki?*
Do you have a temperature?
hai·k'ah p'oon·*chai*·nyahn on·ko·*shahn*·kee? — *¿Hayk'a p'unchayñan unqushanki?*
How long have you been like this?
k'ee·koo·chee·koo·shahn·*kee*·choo?; yah·wahr·nee·*kee*·choo hah·*moo*·shan? — *¿K'ikuchikushankichu?; ¿Yawarniykichu hamushan?*
Are you menstruating?
week·sah·*yokh*·choo kah·*shahn*·kee? — *¿Wiksayuqchu kashanki?*
Are you pregnant?
kai (*k'o*·nyee) *koo*·kah mah·*tee*·tah ook·yah·*kui*·kui — *Kay (q'uñi) kuka matita ukyakuykuy.*
Drink this cup of (hot) coca leaf tea.
no·kahn hahm·pee·roo·*sai*·kee — *Nuqan hampirqusayki.*
I'll cure your illness.
ah·mah lyah·kee·*kui*·choo, koo·nah·chah·*lyahn*·mee ah·lyeen·*yahn*·kee — *Ama llakikuychu, kunachallanmi allinyanki.*
Don't worry, you'll get well soon.

ah·*lyee*·choo ... *kai*·pee	*Allichu ... kaypi.*	Please ... here.
see·*ree*·kui	*sirikuy*	lie down
tee·*yah*·kui	*tiyakuy*	sit down
poo·*nyoo*·kui	*puñukuy*	sleep
sah·*mah*·kui	*samakuy*	rest

It hurts here.
kai·pee nah·nah·*wah*·shahn — *Kaypi nanawashan.*

I feel better/worse.
ah·lyeen·yah·*shah*·neen/ seen·cheer·ko·*shah*·neen — *Allinyashanin/ Sinchirqushanin.*

I've been vomiting for (two days).
(ees·kai p'oon·*chai*·nyahn) week·ch'oo·pah·*koo*·nee — *(Iskay p'unchayñan) wikch'upakuni.*

I can't sleep.
mah·nahn poo·*nyui*·tah ah·tee·*nee*·choo — *Manan puñuyta atinichu.*



I burned myself.
roo·p-hah·chee·koo·*roo*·neen — *Ruphachikurqunin.*

I've been bitten by a dog/snake/insect.
ahl·ko/mah·*ch'ahkh*·wai/ *koo*·roo kah·nee·*roo*·wahn — *Alqu/Mach'aqway/ Kuru kanirquwan.*

I've sprained my wrist/ankle.
mah·kee/*chah*·kee mo·*koy*·tahn k'e·wee·koo·*roo*·nee — *Maki/Chaki muquytan q'iwikurquni.*

I think I have worms.
week·*sai*·pee koo·roo·*yokh*·choos *hee*·nah kah·*shah*·nee — *Wiksaypi kuruyuqchus hina kashani.*

I have a rash.
k-hee·kee on·koy·*wahn*·mee kah·*shah*·nee — *Khiki unquywanmi kashani.*

I feel ...	...·*wahn*·mee kah·*shah*·nee	*...-wanmi kashani.*
dizzy	*oo*·mah *moo*·yui	*uma muyuy*
shivery	k-hah·*tah*·tai	*khatatay*
I have (a/an) ...	...·*wahn*·mee kah·*shah*·nee	*...-wanmi kashani.*
altitude sickness	soo·*roo*·chee	*suruchi*
bronchitis	*nee*·shoo *oo*·hoo	*nishu uhu*
chickenpox	sah·rahn·*pee*·yoon	*saranpiyun*
cold	*chee*·ree *on*·koy	*chiri unquy*
constipation	*ah*·kah *k'ees*·kee	*aka k'iski*
cough	*oo*·hoo	*uhu*
diarrhoea	*k'e*·chah *on*·koy	*q'icha unquy*
fever	*roo*·p-hai *on*·koy	*ruphay unquy*
fleas	*pee*·kee	*piki*
headache	*oo*·mah *nah*·nai	*uma nanay*
influenza	*ch-hoo*·lyee/ *hah*·ch'ee	*chhulli/ hach'i*
lice	oo·sah·*koo*·nah	*usakuna*
lump	*k'om*·poo	*q'umpu*
malaria	*chookh*·choo *on*·koy	*chukchu unquy*
migraine	*nee*·shoo oo·mah *nah*·nai	*nishu uma nanay*
rash	*k-hee*·kee/*k-heer*·kee	*khiki/khirki*
sore throat	*ton*·kor *nah*·nai	*tunqur nanay*
stomachache	*week*·sah *nah*·nai	*wiksa nanay*
sunburn	*roo*·p-hai	*ruphay*
toothache	*kee*·roo *nah*·nai	*kiru nanay*
urinary tract infection	*hees*·p'ai *p'ee*·tee/ *on*·koy	*hisp'ay p'iti/ unquy*
wound	*k'ee*·ree	*k'iri*

WOMEN'S HEALTH — WARMIKUNAQ QHALI KAYNIN

Could I see a female healer?
pahkh·tah *warh*·mee hahm·*pekh*·wahn hahm·pee·chee·*kui*·mahn? — *¿Paqta warmi hampiqwan hampichikuyman?*

I'm pregnant.
week·sah·*yokh*·mee *kah*·nee — *Wiksayuqmi kani.*

I think I'm pregnant.
week·sah·*yoos*·choos *hee*·nah kah·*shah*·nee — *Wiksayuschus hina kashani.*

I haven't had my period for ... weeks.
...·nyah yah·*wahr*·nee *mah*·nah hah·*moon*·choo — *...-ña yawarniy mana hamunchu.*



SPECIAL HEALTH NEEDS — UNQUQKUNA QHALI KANANPAQ

I have ...	...·*wahn*·mee kah·*shah*·nee	*...-wanmi kashani.*
anaemia	ah·nee·*mee*·yah	*animiya*
asthma	*chah*·k'ee *oo*·hoo	*chak'i uhu*
epilepsy	*wah*·nyui *on*·koy	*wañuy unquy*
rheumatism	*too*·lyoo *nah*·nai	*tullu nanay*

I suffer from allergies.
ah·leer·*hee*·koon *kah*·nee — *Alirhikun kani.*

I have a weak heart.
mah·nahn ah·*lyeen*·choo *son*·koy — *Manan allinchu sunquy.*

I can't see very well.
mah·nahn ah·*lyeen*·tah ree·*kui*·tah ah·tee·*nee*·choo — *Manan allinta rikuyta atinichu.*

PARTS OF THE BODY — AYCHA KURKU KUNU

My ... hurts.
...·ee/·nee nah·nah·*wah*·shahn — *...-y/-niy nanawashan.*

My ... is swollen.
...·ee/·nee poon·*kees*·kah *kah*·shahn — *...-y/-niy punkisqa kashan.*

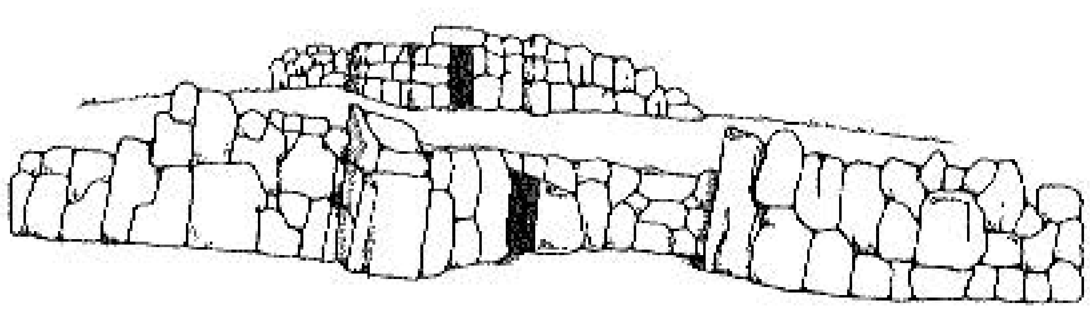
I can't move my ...
mah·nahn ...·*ee*·tah/·*nee*·tah koo·yoo·*chee*·tah ah·tee·*nee*·choo — *Manan ...-yta/-niyta kuyuchiyta atinichu.*

FIX IT

Remember, when using the *-y/-niy* or *-yta/-niyta* suffixes with words, choose the *-y* or *-yta* ending when the root word ends in a vowel, and the *-niy* or *-niyta* ending when it ends in a consonant.

ankle	*chah*·kee mo·*k-ho*·choo	*chaki muqhuchu*
arm	*mah*·kee/*mahr*·k'ah	*maki/marq'a*
back	*wah*·sah	*wasa*
bladder	*hees*·p'ai *poo*·roo	*hisp'ay puru*
bone	*too*·lyoo	*tullu*
bottom	*see*·kee	*siki*
breast	*nyoo*·nyoo	*ñuñu*
buttock	*see*·kee *pah*·pahn	*siki papan*
cheek	*k'ahkh*·lyah	*k'aklla*
chest	*k-hahs*·ko	*qhasqu*
ear	*reen*·ree/*neen*·ree	*rinri/ninri*
elbow	k'oo·*koo*·choo/ *koo*·choos	*k'ukuchu/ kuchus*
eye	*nyah*·wee	*ñawi*
face	*oo*·yah	*uya*
finger	*roo*·k'ah/*ree*·roo	*ruk'a/riru*
foot	*chah*·kee	*chaki*
forehead	*mah*·t'ee	*mat'i*

hand	*mah*-kee	*maki*
head	*oo*-mah	*uma*
heart	*sou*-ko	*sunqu*
hip	*see*-kee *pah*-tah	*siki pata*
jaw/chin	*k'ah*-kee	*k'aki*
kidney	*roo*-roon; *wah*-sah *roo*-roon	*rurun; wasa rurun*
knee	*mo*-ko/*kon*-kor	*muqu/qunqur*
leg	*chah*-kah	*chaka*
lips	*weer*-p'ah	*wirp'a*
liver	koo-*koo*-peen/ *k'eep*-chahn	*kukupin/ k'ipchan*
lungs	*sor*-k'ahn	*surq'an*
mouth	*see*-mee	*simi*
nail	*see*-lyoo	*sillu*
neck	*koon*-kah	*kunka*
nose	*sen*-kah	*sinqa*
penis	pee-*chee*-koo/*pees*-ko	*pichiku/pisqu*
rib	*wahkh*-tah	*waqta*
shoulder	*reek*-rah	*rikra*
skin	*kah*-rah	*qara*
spine	*wah*-sah *too*-lyoo	*wasa tullu*
stomach	*week*-sah	*wiksa*
teeth	*kee*-roo	*kiru*
tongue	*kah*-lyoo	*qallu*
throat	*ton*-kor/ton-*ko*-ree/ *k'ah*-sah	*tunqur/tunquri/ q'asa*
vagina	*rah*-k-hah	*rakha*
vein	*seer*-k'ah	*sirk'a*
waist	*we*-kow	*wiqaw*
wrist	*mah*-kee *mo*-ko	*maki muqu*



HACHAKUNAPAS RAYMIKUNAPAS
TIME, DATES & FESTIVALS

Time is flexibly defined in the Andes. While 'clock time' certainly exists, Andeans have set their schedules by the movement of the sun for centuries, and their ways of expressing the passing of time reflect this.

Despite the hard life of rural Andeans – or perhaps because of it – they find many reasons to celebrate. Weddings, baptisms, national and regional holidays, Carnival, Catholic holy days, patron saints' days and other traditional religious occasions are all reasons to take a break from work for a few hours or days.

TELLING THE TIME — URAMANTA RIMAY

Telling the time in Quechua is easy. To express the time in hours, you simply use the number for that hour, followed by *urasmi*, oo-*rahs*-mee:

It's (one) o'clock.
(hokh) oo-*rahs*-mee — *(Huq) urasmi.*

To express the half hour, you add 'half', *kuskanniyuqmi*, koos-kahn-nee-*yokh*-mee, into the hour:

Half past one.
hokh *oo*-rahs koos-kahn-nee-*yokh*-mee — *Huq uras kuskanniyuqmi.*

For any time between the hour and the half hour, you need to express how many minutes are added to the previous hour:

Quarter past one.
hokh *oo*-rahs *choon*-kah pees-*kah*-yokh mee-noo-too-*yokh*-mee — *Huq uras chunka pisqayuq minutuyuqmi.*

What's the time?
ee·mah oo·*rahs*·mee *kah*·shahn? ¿*Ima urasmi kashan?*

It's twenty past three.
keen·sah *oo*·rahs *ees*·kai *Kinsa uras iskay*
choon·kah pees·*kah*·yokh *chunka pisqayuq*
mee·noo·too·*yokh*·mee *minutuyuqmi.*

Likewise, time between the half hour and the hour to come is expressed by how many minutes are lacking until the next full hour:

It's quarter to four.
choon·kah pees·*kah*·yokh *Chunka pisqayuq*
mee·*noo*·too *p-hahl*·tahn *minutu phaltan*
tah·wah oo·*rahs*·pahkh *tawa uraspaq.*

DAYS OF THE WEEK — P'UNCHAYKUNA

Monday	*loo*·nees	*lunis*
Tuesday	*mahr*·tees	*martis*
Wednesday	meer·*koo*·lees	*mirkulis*
Thursday	*hui*·wees	*huywis*
Friday	*weer*·nees	*wirnis*
Saturday	sah·*wah*·roo	*sawaru*
Sunday	doo·*meen*·goo	*dumingu*

MONTHS — KILLAKUNA

January	ee·*nee*·roo *kee*·lyah	*iniru killa*
February	p-hyoo·*ree*·roo *kee*·lyah	*phiwriru killa*
March	*mahr*·soo *kee*·lyah	*marsu killa*
April	*ow*·reel *kee*·lyah	*awril killa*
May	*mah*·yoo *kee*·lyah	*mayu killa*
June	hoo·*nee*·yoo *kee*·lyah	*huniyu killa*
July	hoo·*lee*·yoo *kee*·lyah	*huliyu killa*
August	ah·*woos*·too *kee*·lyah	*awustu killa*

TIME, DATES & FESTIVALS

September	see·*teem*·ree *kee*·lyah	*sitimri killa*
October	ook·*too*·ree *kee*·lyah	*uktuwri killa*
November	noo·*weem*·bree *kee*·lyah	*nuwimbri killa*
December	dee·*seem*·ree *kee*·lyah	*disimri killa*

SEASONS — MIT'AKUNA

autumn	*po*·koy *mee*·t'ah	*puquy mit'a*
spring	*chee*·row *mee*·t'ah	*chiraw mit'a*
summer	*roo*·p-hai *mee*·t'ah	*ruphay mit'a*
winter	*chee*·ree *mee*·t'ah	*chiri mit'a*
dry season	*ch'ah*·kee *mee*·t'ah	*ch'aki mit'a*
rainy season	*pah*·rah *mee*·t'ah	*para mit'a*

BY THE SUN ...

In areas where people don't own watches, they tell the time by the sun's movements.

inti siqay; / *inti lluqsimuy* — *een*·tee *se*·kai; / *een*·tee lyokh·*see*·mui
dawn/sunrise ('the sun comes up')

inti llipipimuy — *een*·tee lyee·pee·*pee*·mui
sunrise ('flickering sun')

inti t'iksuy; / *qhata inti* — *een*·tee *t'eek*·sui; / *k-hah*·tah *een*·tee
late afternoon ('the sun leans'/'sloping sun')

inti haykuy — *een*·tee *hai*·kui
sunset (sundown/'the sun goes down behind the horizon')

intiq lluqsinan — *een*·tekh llokh·*see*·nahn
east ('where the sun comes up')

intiq chinkanan — *een*·tekh cheen·*kah*·nahn
west ('where the sun disappears')

TIME, DATES & FESTIVALS

DATES — PACHAKUNA

What's the date today?
ee·mah pah·*chah*·tahkh *koo*·nahn? — *¿Ima pachataq kunan?*

It's 18 October.
choon·kah poo·sahkh·*nee*·yokh ook·*too*·ree *kee*·lyahn — *Chunka pusaqniyuq uktuwri killan.*

Present — Kunan Pacha

now	*koo*·nahn	*kunan*
today	*koo*·nahn *p'oon*·chai	*kunan p'unchay*
tonight	ch'ee·*see*·mahn	*ch'isiman*
this ...	*koo*·nahn ...	*kunan ...*
morning	too·tah·*mahn*·tahn	*tutamantan*
afternoon	*een*·tee teek·*sui*·pee; tai·*ree*·mahn	*inti t'iksuypi; tayriman*
night	*too*·tah	*tuta*
week	see·*mah*·nah	*simana*
month	*kee*·lyah	*killa*
year	*wah*·tah	*wata*

Past — Qayna Pacha

yesterday	*kai*·nah *p'oon*·chai	*qayna p'unchay*
day before yesterday	kai·*neem*·pah *p'oon*·chai	*qaynimpa p'unchay*
yesterday ...	*kai*·nah ...	*qayna ...*
morning	too·tah·*mahn*·tahn	*tutamantan*
afternoon	*een*·tee t'eek·*sui*·pee/*ch'ee*·see	*inti t'iksuypi/ch'isi*
evening		
last ...	*kai*·nah ...	*qayna ...*
night	*too*·tah	*tuta*
week	see·*mah*·nah	*simana*
month	*kee*·lyah	*killa*
year	*wah*·tah	*wata*
since (May)	(*mah*·yoo kee·lyah)·*mahn*·tah	*(mayu killa)-manta*

Future — Hawa Pacha

tomorrow ...	pah·*kah*·reen ...	*paqarin ...*
morning	too·tah·*mahn*·tahn	*tutamantan*
afternoon	*een*·tee teek·*sui*·pee; tai·*ree*·mahn	*inti t'iksuypi; tayriman*
evening	*ch'ee*·see	*ch'isi*
day after tomorrow	*meen*·ch·hah	*minchha*
next ...	*k'ah*·yah/*hah*·wah ...	*q'aya/hawa ...*
week	see·*mah*·nah	*simana*
month	*kee*·lyah	*killa*
year	*wah*·tah	*wata*

in (five) minutes
(*pees*·kah) mee·noo·too·*mahn*·tah — *(pisqa) minutumanta*

until (June)
(hoo·*nee*·yoo kee·lyah)·*kah*·mah — *(huniyu killa)-kama*



DURING THE DAY — P'UNCHAYPI

afternoon	*een*·tee *t'eek*·sui; *tai*·ree	*inti t'iksuy; tayri*
dawn	*een*·tee *se*·kai/*lyokh*·see	*inti siqay/lluqsiy*
day	*p'oon*·chai/*p'oon*·chow	*p'unchay/p'unchaw*
early	too·tah·lyah·*mahn*·tah	*tutallamanta*
evening	*ch'ee*·seen	*ch'isin*
lunchtime	*mee*·k·hui *oo*·rah	*mikhuy ura*
midday	*chow*·pee *p'oon*·chai	*chawpi p'unchay*
midnight	*chow*·pee *too*·tah	*chawpi tuta*
morning	too·tah·*mahn*·tahn	*tutamantan*
night	*too*·tah	*tuta*
noon	*chow*·pee *p'oon*·chai	*chawpi p'unchay*

FESTIVALS & NATIONAL HOLIDAYS — RAYMIKUNAPAS HATUN P'UNCHAYKUNAPAS

The Andean countries are predominantly Catholic, and numerous holy days and ancient traditions fill the celebration calendar. Any religious event is also a social event, a reason to gather and celebrate.

Inti Raymi — *een*-tee *rai*-mee

The 'Festival of the Sun' honours the sun god, the highest of the Andean deities, and is a week-long celebration held during the winter solstice. The high point of the festival occurs in Sacsayhuamán, just outside of Cuzco. 24 June is the day of *Inti Raymi*, which marks the beginning of the sun's New Year. It was banned for centuries by the Catholic church, but continued to be held in secret.



Mamacha Kandilarya — mah-*mah*-chah kahn-dee-*lahr*-yah

The Festival of the Virgin of the Candelaria. She is the patron saint of both Bolivia and Peru and is known throughout South America as a worker of great miracles. Festivities in her honour – parades, music, dancing, food and drink, and an interesting mix of Andean and Catholic religious rituals – begin a week prior to 2 February. The colour and incomparable majesty of these events is a prelude to Carnival.

Karnawal — kahr-*nah*-wahl

Carnival is celebrated throughout South America, but takes on a uniquely Andean flavour in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador, where each region has its own special traditions. The week-long celebrations take place the week before Ash Wednesday on the Catholic calendar. Everyone lives it up before the fasting and sacrifice of Lent.

Día de Todos los Santos — *dee*-ah de *to*-dos los *sahn*-tos
Día de los Muertos — *dee*-ah de los *mwer*-tos

All Saints' Day on 1 November and All Souls' Day, the next day, are more than a simple observance honouring the saints and departed family members – they have become enmeshed with Andean beliefs and practices for honouring the dead. After attending Mass, community members prepare a feast, often served in the local cemetery so that departed family members can participate. There are always some favourite dishes – often lavishly decorated – of those who have passed away.

Nawida P'unchay — nah-*wee*-dah *p'oon*-chai

Midnight Mass and street celebrations with music, dancing, food and drinks on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day are common. You'll see the nativity scene everywhere in homes and churches. In less Christian areas, Christmas may be celebrated as a harvest festival.

Año Nuevo — *ah*·nyo *nwe*·vo

New Year's Eve and New Year's Day are included in the general Christmas festivities. Regional traditions involve processions, gatherings and public dancing where everyone joins in. In some parts of Bolivia, the Christmas season celebrations last until the end of January.

Día de los Reyes Magos — *dee*·ah de los *re*·yes *mah*·gos

Epiphany, or the Feast of the Three Kings, on 6 January, marks the end of the Christmas season. It's the day children traditionally receive their Christmas gifts.



Fiestas Patrias — *fyes*·tahs *pah*·tryahs

Every Latin American country celebrates the day it achieved independence from Spain. It's a time of parties and demonstrations of patriotism, people wave flags and sing national anthems during the colourful parades. Peru's Independence Day is 28 July, Bolivia's 6 August and Ecuador's 10 August.

Día del Santo Patrón — *dee*·ah del *sahn*·to pah·*tron*

National, regional and local patron saints' days vary according to the saint being honoured. The festivities may be one to several days in length, and generally include music and dancing, as well as special Masses and services. They are as much a social event and party as a dedicated religious observance – saints' day celebrations are a treat not to be missed.

Aniversario de Fundación — ah·nee·ver·*sah*·ryo de foon·dah·*syon*

Many cities, towns and villages celebrate the anniversary of their founding. Since these are secular celebrations, there may or may not be a special Mass offered, but there'll always be typical Andean festivities.

CHRISTENINGS & WEDDINGS — ULIYAYKUNAPAS KASARAKUYKUNAPAS

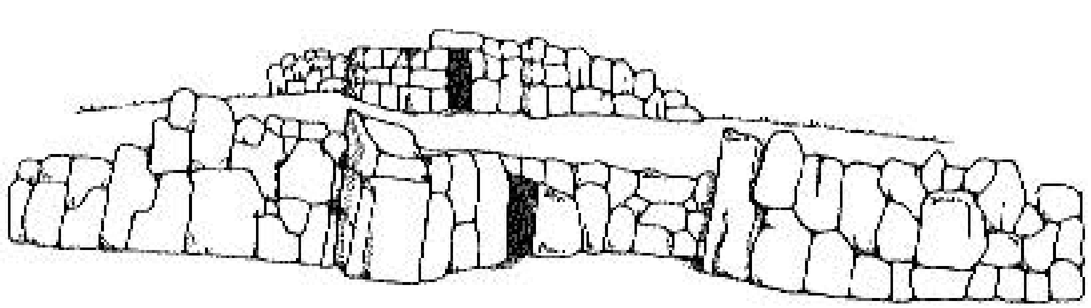
Given the wide variety of traditions, weddings can be performed and celebrated in very different ways. Christenings, on the other hand, are fairly uniform due to the influence of Catholicism. They're an all-day affair, accompanied by a feast put on by the godparents. As with other celebrations, there is much singing and dancing, eating and drinking.

Congratulations!	koo·see·*koos*·pah kow·sah·koon·*kee*·chees!	*¡Kusikuspa kawsakunkichis!*
To the bride and groom!	kah·sah·rahkh·*koo*·nah how·*kah*·lyah kow·sah·*choon*·koo!	*¡Kasaraqkuna hawkalla kawsachunku!*

baptism	oo·*lee*·yoo/wow·*tee*·soo	*uliyu/wawtisu*
to baptise/christen	oo·*lee*·yai/oo·*noo*·chai/ wow·*tee*·sai	*uliyay/unuchay/ wawtisay*
to celebrate	k'o·choo·*ree*·chee/ fees·*tee*·hai	*q'uchurichiy/ phistihay*
to celebrate (a birthday)	fees·*tah*·kui	*phistakuy*
festival	*rai*·mee	*raymi*
gift	ree·koo·*chee*·kui	*rikuchikuy*
goddaughter	ai·*hah*·rah	*ayhara*
godfather	pah·*ree*·noo	*parinu*
godmother	mah·*ree*·nah	*marina*
godparent	mahr·*k'ah*·ke	*marq'aqi*
godson	ai·*hah*·roo	*ayharu*
holiday	*hah*·toon *fees*·tah	*hatun phista*
party	*fees*·tah	*phista*
wedding	kahk·sah·*rah*·kui	*kasarakuy*
wedding present	kah·sah·rahkh·koo·*nah*·pahkh ree·koo·*chee*·kui	*kasaraqkunapaq rikuchikuy*

TOASTS & CONDOLENCES — ANQUSAYKUNAPAS LLAKIPAYKUNAPAS

Bon appetit!	
mees·k'ee·lyah·*tah*·nyah mee·*k-hoo*·kui!	*¡Misk'illataña mikhukuy!*
Bon voyage!	
ah·lyeen·*lyah*·nyah poo·*ree*·kui!	*¡Allinllaña purikuy!*
Cheers!	
ook·yai·*koo*·soon!	*¡Ukyaykusun!*
Good luck!	
ah·lyeen sah·*mee*·yokh kai!	*¡Allin samiyuq kay!*
Hope it goes well!	
ee·*chah*·pahs roo·wahs·*kai*·kee *ah*·lyeen *kahn*·mahn!	*¡Ichapas ruwasqayki allin kanman!*
What bad luck!	
ee·mah *k-hen*·chah!	*¡Ima qhincha!*
Never mind!	
mah·nah ee·mah·nahn·*pahs*·choo!	*¡Mana imananpaschu!*
Get well soon!	
oos·*k-hai*·lyah ah·lyeen·*yah*·yai!	*¡Usqhaylla allinyayay!*
I'm very sorry.	
ahn·*chah*·tahn lyah·kee·*pai*·kee	*Anchatan llakipayki.*
My deepest sympathy.	
seen·*chee*·tahn lyah·kee·*pai*·kee	*Sinchitan llakipayki.*



YUPAKUNAPAS HAYK'AKUNAPAS — NUMBERS & AMOUNTS

The numbers from zero to 10 each have their own name. These 'basic' numbers are also used to form the numbers from 11 to 19, which are expressed as '10 with one' through to '10 with nine'. The suffix *-yuq*, -yokh, 'with', is added to the end of units, not to the tens. Forming the tens is easy too: 20 is 'two tens', 30 is 'three tens', and so on. Remember that when a number ends in a consonant, the suffix *-ni* needs to be added before the suffix *-yuq*. For example, the number 11 is formed by joining *huq* for 'one' and *chunka* for '10' – *chunka huqniyuq*, *choon*·kah hokh·*nee*·yokh.

To count from 100 onwards, you use the same system as for the numbers one to 100. Thus the number 2002 would be *iskay waranqa iskayniyuq*, *ees*·kai wah·*rahn*·kah ees·kai·*nee*·yokh (lit: two thousand two-with).

CARDINAL NUMBERS — IMAKAQ YUPAKUNA

0	*ch'oo*·sahkh	*ch'usaq*
1	hokh	*huq*
2	*ees*·kai	*iskay*
3	*keen*·sah	*kinsa*
4	*tah*·wah	*tawa*
5	*pees*·kah	*pisqa*
6	*sokh*·tah	*suqta*
7	*kahn*·chees	*qanchis*
8	*poo*·sakh	*pusaq*
9	*ees*·kon	*isqun*
10	*choon*·kah	*chunka*
11	*choon*·kah hokh·*nee*·yokh	*chunka huqniyuq*
12	*choon*·kah ees·kai·*nee*·yokh	*chunka iskayniyuq*

13	*choon*·kah keen·*sah*·yokh	*chunka kinsayuq*
14	*choon*·kah tah·*wah*·yokh	*chunka tawayuq*
15	*choon*·kah pees·*kah*·yokh	*chunka pisqayuq*
16	*choon*·kah sokh·*tah*·yokh	*chunka suqtayuq*
17	*choon*·kah kahn·chees·*nee*·yokh	*chunka qanchisniyuq*
18	*choon*·kah poo·sahkh·*nee*·yokh	*chunka pusaqniyuq*
19	*choon*·kah ees·kon·*nee*·yokh	*chunka isqunniyuq*
20	*ees*·kay *choon*·kah	*iskay chunka*
21	*ees*·kay *choon*·kah hokh·*nee*·yokh	*iskay chunka huqniyuq*
22	*ees*·kay *choon*·kah ees·kai·*nee*·yokh	*iskay chunka iskayniyuq*
30	*keen*·sah *choon*·kah	*kinsa chunka*
40	*tah*·wah *choon*·kah	*tawa chunka*
50	*pees*·kah *choon*·kah	*pisqa chunka*
60	*sokh*·tah *choon*·kah	*suqta chunka*
70	*kahn*·chees *choon*·kah	*qanchis chunka*
80	*poo*·sakh *choon*·kah	*pusaq chunka*
90	*ees*·kon *choon*·kah	*isqun chunka*
100	*pah*·chahkh	*pachak*
1000	wah·*rahn*·kah	*waranqa*
1,000,000	*hoo*·noo	*hunu*

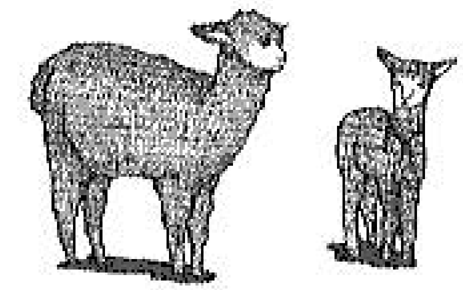
ORDINAL NUMBERS — ÑIQI YUPAKUNA

To form ordinal numbers, add either *ñiqin*, *nye*·ken, meaning 'order' or *kaq*, kahkh, meaning 'that which is' to the cardinal number; these endings can be used interchangeably. Note that '1st' is an exception:

1st	*nyow*·pahkh kahkh	*ñawpaq kaq*
2nd	*ees*·kai kahkh	*iskay kaq*
3rd	*keen*·sah kahkh	*kinsa kaq*

FRACTIONS — P'AKIKUNA

1/2	*ees*·kai *tah*·k'ah	*iskay taq'a*
1/3	*keen*·sah *tah*·k'ah	*kinsa taq'a*
1/4	*tah*·wah *tah*·k'ah	*tawa taq'a*
3/4	*keen*·sah *tah*·wah *tah*·k'ah	*kinsa tawa taq'a*

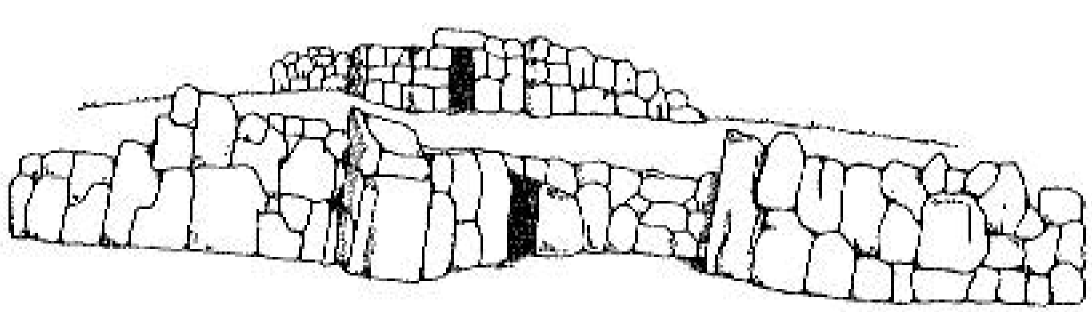


AMOUNTS — HAYK'AKAKUNA

How many/much?	*hai*·k'ah?	*¿Hayk'a?*
I need ...	...·tah moo·*nah*·nee	*...-ta munani.*
all	*lyah*·pahn/*too*·kui/lyoo	*llapan/tukuy/lliw*
(just) a little	*ahs*·lyah/*pee*·see/ chee·*kah*·lyah	*aslla/pisi/ chikalla*
some/a few	wah·*kee*·lyahn/ *pee*·see/*ahs*·lyah	*wakillan/ pisi/aslla*
enough	chai·*lyah*	*chaylla*
few	*ahs*·lyah; ahs pee·*see*·lyah; *chee*·kahn; *toom*·pah	*aslla; as pisilla; chikan; tumpa*
less	*pee*·see	*pisi*
many/much/ a lot	*ahs*·k-hah; *yoo*·pah; mai *chee*·kahn; mai·*too*·kui	*askha; yupa; may chikan; maytukuy*
more	ahs·*tah*·wahn	*astawan*
none/nothing	*mah*·nah ee·*mah*·pahs	*mana imapas*
once	hokh *koot*·ee	*huq kuti*
plenty	*lyah*·sahkh	*llasaq*
some	*toom*·pah/*ahs*·lyah	*tumpa/aslla*
too many/much	*ahs*·k-hah/*seen*·chee/ mai·*too*·kui/*lyah*·sahkh	*askha/sinchi/ maytukuy/llasaq*

JUST GIVE ME ...

a bottle	hokh woo·*tee*·lyah	*huq wutilla*
a dozen	*choon*·kah	*chunka*
	ees·kai·nee·yokh·*neen*·teen; hokh doo·*see*·nah	*iskayniyuq-nintin; huq dusina*
half a kilo	*meed*·yoo *kee*·loo	*midyu kilu*
half a dozen	*meed*·yah doo·*see*·nah	*midya dusina*
a kilo	wah·*rahn*·kah *ahkh*·noo	*waranqa-aqnu*
a hand full	*hahp*-h·t'ai	*hapht'ay*
two handfuls	*pot*·koi	*putquy*
100 grams	*pah*·chahkh-*ahkh*·noo	*pachak-aqnu*
a packet	hokh pah·*kee*·tee	*huq pakiti*
a pair	ees·kai·*neen*·teen	*iskaynintin*
a piece	*ahkh*·noo	*aqnu*
a pile	*ko*·too/*row*·k-hah/*moon*·toon/*tow*·kah	*qutu/rawkha/muntun/tawqa*



USQHAYLLAPAQÑA
EMERGENCIES

In rural and remote areas, Quechua could be vital.

Fire!	*nee*·nah roo·*p-hah*·shahn!	*¡Nina ruphashan!*
Go away!	*ree*·pui!; *lyokh*·see kai·*mahn*·tah!	*¡Ripuy!; ¡Lluqsiy kaymanta!*
Help!	yah·nah·*pah*·wai!	*¡Yanapaway!*
Stop!	*sah*·yai!	*¡Sayay!*
Thief!	*soo*·wah!	*¡Suwa!*
Watch out!	pahkh·*tah*·tahkh!/ah·chah·*chow*!	*¡Paqtataq!/¡Achacháw!*

It's an emergency.
seen·chee os·k-hai·*pahkh*·mee; *nee*·shoo pree·see·*sahkh*·mee — *Sinchi usqhaypaqmi; Nishu prisisaqmi.*

Could you help us please?
ah·*lyee*·choo yah·nah·pah·wahn·kee·koo·*mahn*·choo? — *¿Allichu yanapawankikumanchu?*

Could I please use the telephone?
ah·*lyee*·choo tee·lee·foo·*noo*·wahn ree·mai·kui·*mahn*·choo? — *¿Allichu tiliphunuwan rimaykuymanchu?*

I'm lost.
cheen·*kahs*·kahn kah·*shah*·nee; cheen·*kahs*·kahn poo·ree·*shah*·nee — *Chinkasqan kashani; Chinkasqan purishani.*

Where are the toilets?
mai·*pee*·tahkh hees·p'ah·*koo*·nah *kah*·shahn?; mai·*pee*·tahkh hees·p'ah·*kui*·mahn? — *¿Maypitaq hisp'akuna kashan?; ¿Maypitaq hisp'akuyman?*

Call a doctor/healer!
mee·dee·*koo*·tah/hahm·*pekh*·tah wahkh·*yah*·mui! — *!Midikuta/Hampiqta waqyamuy!*

I'm ill.
on·*kos*·kahn kah·*shah*·nee — *Unqusqan kashani.*

My friend is ill.
rekh·see·nah·kokh·mah·*see*·mee on·*ko*·shahn — *Riqsinakuqmasiymi unqushan.*

POLICE — WARDIYA

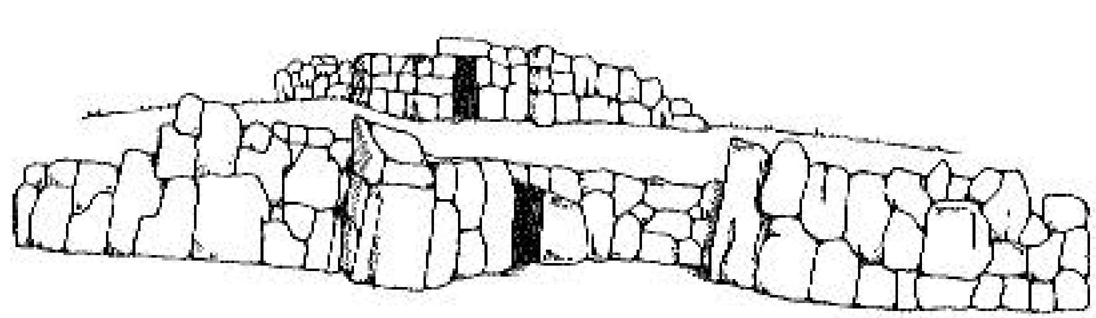
Call the police!
wahr·dee·*yah*·tah wahkh·*yah*·mui! — *¡Wardiyata waqyamuy!*

Where's the police station?
mai·*pee*·tahkh koo·mee·sah·*ree*·yah *kah*·shahn? — *¿Maypitaq kumisariya kashan?*

I've been robbed.
soo·wah·chee·koo·*roo*·neen — *Suwachikurqunin.*

My ... was/were stolen.	...·*ee*·tahn *soo*·wah ah·*pah*·koon	*...-ytan suwa apakun.*
I've lost my ...	...·*ee*·tahn cheen·kah·chee·*roo*·nee	*...-ytan chinkachirquni.*
backpack	*ke*·pee	*qipi*
bags	mah·lee·tai·koo·*nah*·tahn	*malitaykunatan*
handbag	wah·*yah*·kah/*ch'oos*·pah	*wayaqa/ch'uspa*
money	*kol*·ke	*qulqi*
papers	doo·koo·meen·tui·koo·*nah*·tahn	*dukumintuy-kunatan*
wallet	*kol*·ke choo·*rah*·nah/wee·lyee·*tee*·rah	*qulqi churana/willitira*

(not) guilty	(*mah*·nah) hoo·*chah*·yokh	*(mana) huchayuq*
police officer	*tai*·tah wahr·*dee*·yah	*tayta wardiya*
police station	koo·mee·sah·*ree*·yah	*kumisariya*
rape	ahl·*ko*·chai	*alquchay*
robbery/theft	soo·*wah*·kui	*suwakuy*



ENGLISH – QUECHUA DICTIONARY

A

to be able	*ah*·tee	*atiy*
above	hah·*wahn*·pee	*hawanpi*
abroad	*kah*·roo *lyahkh*·tah	*karu llaqta*
to accept	*ui*·nee	*uyniy*
accident	ahkh·see·*deen*·tee	*aksidinti*
accommodation	kor·pah·*chah*·nah	*qurpachana*
ache	*nah*·nai	*nanay*
across (from)	cheem·*pah*·pee	*chimpapi*
adult	*wee*·nyai hoon·*t'ahs*·kah • kaly·*pah*·yokh	*wiñay hunt'asqa* • *kallpayuq*
advice	*yoo*·yai koy	*yuyay quy*
to advise (inform)	*wee*·lyai	*willay*
to advise (counsel)	yoo·*yai*·chai	*yuyaychay*
aeroplane	ah·*wee*·yoon	*awiyun*
to be afraid	mahn·*chah*·kui	*manchakuy*
afterwards	chai·mahn·*tah*·kah	*chaymantaqa*
again	hokh·*mahn*·tah	*huqmanta*
against	*koon*·trah	*kuntra*
ago (a while ago)	hokh rah·*too*·nyah	*huq raluña*
to agree to	oo·*yah*·kui	*uyakuy*
ahead	*nyow*·pahkh	*ñawpaq*
air	*wai*·rah	*wayra*
alcohol	*wahkh*·too	*waqtu*
all	*lyah*·pah	*llapa*
to allow	sah·*ke*·lyai	*saqillay*
almost	*yah*·kah	*yaqa*
alone	*sah*·pah	*sapa*
already	·nyah	*-ña*
also (interchangeable)	·pees • ·pahs	*-pis* • *-pas*
although	*chai*·pahs	*chaypas*
always	*pah*·sahkh koo·*tee*·lyah	*pasaq kutilla*
among	oo·*k*-*hoo*·pee	*ukhupi*
ancient	*nyow*·pah	*ñawpa*
angry	*p*-*hee*·nyah	*phiña*
another	hokh	*huq*
to answer	koo·*tee*·chee	*kutichiy*
anything	ee·mah·*lyah*·pahs	*imallapas*
to argue	choo·rah·*nah*·kui	*churanakuy*
to arrive	*chai*·yai	*chayay*
to ask (a question)	*tah*·pui	*tapuy*
to ask (for something)	mah·*nyah*·kui	*mañakuy*
awful	*mah*·p'ah	*map'a*

B

English	Pronunciation	Quechua
baby (human)	wah·wah	wawa
baby (animal)	oo·nyah	uña
babysitter	wah·wah k-hah·wahkh	wawa qhawaq
backpack	k'ee·pee	q'ipi
bad	mah·nah ah·lyeen	mana allin
bag (large)	wah·yah·kah	wayaqa
bag (small)	ch'oos·pah	ch'uspa
baggage	mah·lee·tah	malita
ball	pee·loo·tah	piluta
band (music)	koo·see·tui	kusituy
bank (shore)	kahn·too	kantu
baptism	oo·lee·yai	uliyay
to barter	ch-hah·lai	chhalay
basket	kah·nahs·tah	kanasta
to bathe	ahr·mah·kui	armakuy
bathroom	bah·nyoo	baño
to be	kai	kay
to bear (put up with)	ah·tee·pai	atipay
bear (animal)	oo·koo·koo	ukuku
beautiful	soo·mahkh	sumaq
bed	poo·nyoo·nah	puñuna
bedroom	poo·nyoo·nah kwahr·too	puñuna kwartu
before (time)	nyow·pahkh·tah	ñawpaqta
to begin	kah·lyah·ree	qallariy
behind	k-ho·pah	qhipa
to believe (religious)	ee·nee • ee·nyee	iniy • iñiy
below	oo·rai	uray
beside	wahkh·tahn·pee	waqtanpi
besides (furthermore)	hee·nahs·pah	hinaspa
better	ahs·wahn ah·lyeen	aswan allin
bicycle	wee·see·kee·lee·tah	wisiklita
big	hah·toon	hatun
bigger	ahs·wahn hah·toon	aswan hatun
birthday	wah·tah hoon·t'ai	wata hunt'ay
to bite (any creature)	kah·nee	kaniy
to bite (of an insect)	k'oo·tui	k'utuy
to bite (of a dog; chew off something)	k-hah·chui	khachuy
blanket	kah·tah • choo·see	qata • chusi
to bleed	yah·wahr·chai	yawarchay
blind (adj)	nyow·sah	ñawsa
blood	yah·wahr	yawar
to bloom/blossom	see·sai	sisay
blue (of eyes only)	k-ho·see	qhusi

English	Pronunciation	Quechua
boat	wahm·poo	wampu
body	ai·chah koor·koo	aycha kurku
book	lyoo·roo	liwru
border	sai·wah	saywa
bored/boring	ah·mees·kah	amisqa
to borrow	mah·nui·pee mah·nyai	manuypi mañay
both	ees·kai·neen	iskaynin
to bother	ch'ekh·mee	ch'iqmiy
bottle	woo·tee·lyah	wutilla
bottle opener	woo·tee·lyah kee·chah·nah	wutilla kichana
bottom (body)	see·kee	siki
boy	er·ke	irqi
boyfriend	yah·nah	yana
bread	t'ahn·tah	t'anta
to break	p'ah·kee	p'akiy
breakfast	too·tah·mahn·tah mee·k-hoo·nah	tutamanta mikhuna
breasts	nyoo·nyoo	ñuñu
to breathe	sah·mah·ree	samariy
bridge	chah·kah	chaka
to bring	ah·pah·mui	apamuy
broken	p'ah·kees·kah	p'akisqa
to build	per·kah·chai	pirqachay
building	hah·toon wah·see	hatun wasi
bull	too·roo	turu
bullfighting	too·roo pookh·lyai	turu pukllay
burn	roo·p-hai	ruphay
to burn	roo·p-hah·chee	ruphachiy
busy (employed)	roo·wah·nah·yokh	ruwanayuq
busy (no free time)	mah·nah kah·sekh	mana qasiq
but	ee·chah·kah	ichaqa
butter	mahn·tee·kee·lyah	mantikilla
to buy	rahn·tee	rantiy

C

English	Pronunciation	Quechua
cabbage	koo·lees	kulis
calf	oo·nyah	uña
to call (by shouting)	wahkh·yai	waqyay
to call (to name)	soo·tee·chai	sutichay
can (to be able)	ah·tee	atiy
can (of food)	lah·tah	lata
can opener	lah·tah kee·chah·nah	lata kichana
candles	bee·lah·koo·nah	bilakuna
capital city	oo·mah lyahkh·tah	uma llaqta

car	kah·roo	*karru*
care	k-hah·wai	*qhaway*
to carry (on the back)	k'e·pee	*q'ipiy*
cassette	kah·see·tee	*kasiti*
Catholic	kah·too·lee·koo	*katuliku*
cave	mah·ch'ai	*mach'ay*
to celebrate	k'oo·choo·kui	*q'uchukuy*
cemetery	ah·yah p'ahm·pah·nah	*aya p'ampana*
ceramic	k'ahkh·rah	*k'akra*
chair	tee·yah·nah	*tiyana*
to change (become different)	hokh·nee·rah·yai	*huqnirayay*
to change (exchange)	kahm·bee·yai	*kambiyay*
to cheat	k'o·tui	*q'utuy*
cheese	kee·soo	*kisu*
chest	k-hahs·ko	*qhasqu*
chewing gum	cheek·lee	*chikli*
chicha (maize beer)	ah·hah • ah·k-hah	*aha* • *aqha*
chicha bar	ah·hah·wah·see	*ahawasi*
chicken	wahly·pah	*wallpa*
child	wah·wah	*wawa*
chocolate	mees·k'ee • choo·koo·lah·tee	*misk'i* • *chukulati*
to choose	ahkh·lyai	*akllay*
church	een·lee·sah	*inlisa*
cigarette	see·yah·roo	*siyaru*
cinema	see·nee	*sini*
city	lyahkh·tah	*llaqta*
clean (of objects)	lui·loo	*luylu*
clean (of water)	ch'oo·yah	*ch'uya*
to clean	pee·chai	*pichay*
cliff	kah·kah	*qaqa*
to climb	wee·chai	*wichay*
clock	ree·lookh	*riluh*
to close	wees·k'ai	*wisq'ay*
close (near)	sees·pah	*sispa*
clothes	p'ah·chah	*p'acha*
coat	sah·koo	*saku*
coast	koos·tah	*kusta*
to collect	pah·lyai	*pallay*
colour	lyeem·pee	*llimpi*
to come	hah·mui	*hamuy*
comedian	ah·see·chee·kokh	*asichikuq*
to comfort	kahly·pah·chah·ree	*kallpachariy*
to communicate	wee·lyai	*willay*
community	ai·lyoo	*ayllu*

community leader	hah·mow·t'ah	*hamawt'a*
constipation	k'ees·kee	*k'iski*
to cook	wai·k'ui	*wayk'uy*
corn	sah·rah	*sara*
corn on the cob	chokh·lyo	*chuqllu*
corner (outside)	k'oo·choo	*k'uchu*
corner (inside)	hoo·k'ee	*huk'i*
to cost	kwees·tai	*kwistay*
country (nation)	lyahkh·tah	*llaqta*
countryside	pahm·pah	*pampa*
cough	ch'oo·hoo • oo·hoo	*ch'uhu* • *uhu*
to cough	oo·hui	*uhuy*
to count	yoo·pai	*yupay*
courtyard	kahn·chah	*kancha*
cow	wah·kah	*waka*
crazy	wah·k'ah	*waq'a*
to cross	cheem·pai	*chimpay*
cross (angry)	p-hee·nyahs·kah	*phiñasqa*
crowd	tahn·tah	*tanta*
to cry	wah·kai	*waqay*
cup	sui·k'oo	*suyk'u*
cup (Incas ceremonial)	ke·roo	*qiru*
to cure	hahm·pee	*hampiy*
to cut	koo·chui	*kuchuy*

D

daily	sah·pah p'oon·chai	*sapa p'unchay*
damp	ho·k'o	*huq'u*
dance	too·sui	*tusuy*
to dance	too·sui	*tusuy*
danger	mahn·chai	*manchay*
dark (night)	too·tah	*tuta*
to get dark	too·tah·yai	*tutayay*
date of birth	wah·tah hoon·t'ai	*wata hunt'ay*
dawn	ee·lyah·ree • rahn·k-hee	*illariy* • *rankhi*
day	p'oon·chai	*p'unchay*
dead	wah·nyoos·kah	*wañusqa*
deaf	oo·pah	*upa*
to decide	kah·mah·ree·kui	*kamarikuy*
deep	oo·k-hoo	*ukhu*
delay	oo·nai	*unay*
to delay	oo·nai	*unay*
delicious	mees·k'ee	*misk'i*
dentist	kee·roo see·k'ekh	*kiru sik'iq*
to deny	mah·nahn nee	*manan niy*

to depart	lyokh·see	*lluqsiy*
descendent	k-he·pah wee·nyai	*qhipa wiñay*
desert	ah·ko pahm·pah	*aqu pampa*
to detour	wahkh·lyee	*waqlliy*
diarrhoea	k'e·chah	*q'icha*
to have diarrhoea	k'e·chai	*q'ichay*
to die	wah·nyui	*wañuy*
different	hokh·nee·rahkh	*huqniraq*
difficult	sah·sah	*sasa*
to direct	yah·chah·chee	*yachachiy*
dirty	k-hahr·kah	*kharka*
to disturb	tah·koo·ree	*takuriy*
dizzy	oo·mah moo·yoos·kah	*uma muyusqa*
to do/make	roo·wai	*ruway*
doctor	dookh·toor	*duktur*
done	roo·wahs·kah	*ruwasqa*
door	poon·koo	*punku*
to draw	se·k'en·chai	*siq'inchay*
dream/to dream	mos·k-hoy	*musqhuy*
dress	p'ah·chah	*p'acha*
to dress (oneself)	p'ah·chah·lyee·kui	*p'achallikuy*
to dress (someone else)	p'ah·chah·lyee·chee	*p'achallichiy*
drink/to drink	ookh·yai	*ukyay*
drug	hahm·pee	*hampi*
drugstore	hahm·pee·yokh wah·see	*hampiyuq wasi*
drum (small)	teen·yah	*tinya*
drum (large)	wahn·kahr	*wankar*
drunk	mah·chahkh	*machaq*
to get drunk	mah·chai	*machay*
dry	ch'ah·kee	*ch'aki*

E

each	sah·pah	*sapa*
early morning	too·tah·lyah·mahn·tah	*tutallamanta*
early afternoon	ah·lyeen·pee·rahkh	*allinpiraq*
to earn (money)	tah·ree	*tariy*
earth (soil)	aly·pah	*allpa*
the Earth	kay pah·chah	*kay pacha*
earth goddess (Mother Earth)	pah·chah·mah·mah	*Pachamama*
earthquake	pah·chah koo·yui	*pacha kuyuy*
east	een·tee lyokh·see·mui	*inti lluqsimuy*
easy	fah·seel	*phasil*

to eat	mee·k-hui	*mikhuy*
to educate	yah·chah·chee	*yachachiy*
education	yah·chai	*yachay*
eggs	roon·too	*runtu*
to elect	ahk·lyai	*akllay*
electric light	loos	*lus*
to embarrass	p'en·kah·kui	*p'inqakuy*
embarrassed	p'en·kahs·kah	*p'inqasqa*
empire	tah·wahn·teen·soo·yoo	*tawantinsuyu*
empty	ch'oo·sahkh	*ch'usaq*
end	too·kui	*tukuy*
English	een·lees	*inlis*
to enjoy oneself	oo·sah·chee·kui	*usachikuy*
enough	chai·lyah·nyah	*chayllaña*
to enter	hai·kui	*haykuy*
to entertain	k'o·too·ree·chee	*q'uturichiy*
every	lyoo	*lliw*
everyone	lyoo·neen·koo	*lliwninku*
everything	lyah·pah	*llapa*
everywhere	mai·pee·pahs	*maypipas*
exact(ly)	k'ah·pahkh	*k'apak*
to exchange (products)	ch-hah·lai	*chhalay*
to exhibit	ree·koo·ree·chee	*rikurichiy*
to exist	kai	*kay*
to expect	soo·yai	*suyay*
expensive	ahn·chah chah·nee·yokh	*ancha chaniyuq*
to explain	yah·chah·chee	*yachachiy*

F

to fall	oor·mai	*urmay*
family	fah·mee·lyah	*phamilla*
famous	rekh·sees·kah	*riqsisqa*
far	kah·roo	*karu*
farm	chahkh·rah	*chakra*
farmer	chahkh·rah roo·nah	*chakra runa*
farmyard	kahn·chah	*kancha*
fast (movement)	p-hah·wai·lyah	*phawaylla*
fast (passage of time)	rah·too·lyah	*ratulla*
fat (grease)	wee·rah	*wira*
fault	hoo·chah	*hucha*
fava beans	hah·wahs	*hawas*
fear	mahn·chah·kui	*manchakuy*
to feed	kah·rai	*qaray*

F

to feel (sentiments)	*lyahkh*·lyai	*llakllay*
to feel (touch)	*lyah*·mee	*llamiy*
fence	*ken*·chah	*qincha*
festival	*rai*·mee	*raymi*
to fetch	poo·*sah*·mui	*pusamuy*
fever	*roo*·p-hah	*rupha*
few	*pee*·see	*pisi*
fiancé/fiancée	*oor*·pee	*urpi*
field (cultivated)	*chahkh*·rah	*chakra*
fight/to fight	ow·kah·*nah*·kui	*awqanakuy*
to fill	*hoon*·t'ai	*hunt'ay*
to find (something lost)	*tah*·ree	*tariy*
to finish	*too*·kui	*tukuy*
fire	*nee*·nah	*nina*
first	*nyow*·pahkh	*ñawpaq*
flashlight	k'ahn·*chah*·nah	*k'anchana*
flat (adj)	*p'ahl*·tah	*p'alta*
flat place	*pahm*·pah	*pampa*
flea	*pee*·kee	*piki*
flower	*t'ee*·kah	*t'ika*
flour	*hah*·k'oo	*hak'u*
to fly	*p-hah*·wai	*phaway*
fog	*pah*·chah *p-hoo*·yoo	*pacha phuyu*
to follow	*kah*·tee	*qatiy*
food	mee·*k-hoo*·nah	*mikhuna*
foreigner	*hah*·wah *roo*·nah	*hawa runa*
forest	*mahly*·kee *mahly*·kee	*mallki mallki*
forever	wee·nyai·*pah*·chah	*wiñaypacha*
to forget	*kon*·kai	*qunqay*
to forgive	pahm·*pah*·chai	*pampachay*
fort/fortress	poo·*kah*·rah	*pukara*
fortune teller	*wah*·tokh	*watuq*
free (at liberty)	*kes*·pee	*qispi*
free (no cost)	*yahn*·kahn	*yanqan*
to freeze	*kah*·sai	*qasay*
friend	rekh·see·nah·kokh·*mah*·see	*riqsinakuqmasi*
from	·*mahn*·tah	*-manta*

I'm from Cuzco.
kos·ko·*mahn*·tah *kah*·nee — *Qusqu-manta kani.*

full (after a meal)	sahkh·*sahs*·kah	*saksasqa*
full (complete)	*hoon*·t'ah	*hunt'a*
to have fun	koo·*see*·kui	*kusikuy*
future	*hah*·mokh *pah*·chah	*hamuq pacha*

DICTIONARY

G

game	*pookh*·lyai	*pukllay*
garbage	*k'o*·pah	*q'upa*
garden (flower)	*pow*·kahr	*pawqar*
garden (fruit)	*moo*·yah	*muya*
garlic	*ah*·hoos	*ahus*
gate	hai·*koo*·nah	*haykuna*
to gather	*pah*·lyai	*pallay*
genuine	*che*·kahkh	*chiqaq*
to get lost	*cheen*·kai	*chinkay*
gift	ree·koo·*chee*·kui	*rikuchikuy*
girl	*see*·pahs	*sipas*
girlfriend	yah·*nah*·sah	*yanasa*
to give	koy	*quy*
to give birth (humans)	wah·*chah*·kui	*wachakuy*
to give birth (animals)	*wah*·chai	*wachay*
glass	*kes*·pee	*qispi*
to go	ree	*riy*
to go away	*ree*·pui	*ripuy*

Get lost! Go away!
lyokh·see! *ree*·pui! — *¡Lluqsiy! ¡Ripuy!*

God	*yah*·yah	*Yaya*
gold	*ko*·ree	*quri*
good (adj)	*ah*·lyeen	*allin*

Good afternoon.
wee·nahs *tahr*·dees — *Winas tardis.*

Good evening/night.
wee·nahs *noo*·chees — *Winas nuchis.*

Good morning.
wee·noos *dee*·yahs — *Winus diyas.*

Goodbye.
teen·koo·nahn·chees·*kah*·mah — *Tinkunanchiskama.*

grass	*k'ah*·choo	*q'achu*
grave (tomb)	*ah*·yah *sahn*·k-hah	*aya sankha*
great (size)	*hah*·toon	*hatun*
great (quality)	*koo*·sah *koo*·sah	*kusa kusa*
to grow	*wee*·nyai	*wiñay*
guest	*kor*·pah	*qurpa*
guide (person)	*nyahn*·tah rekh·*see*·chekh	*ñanta riqsichiq*

G

DICTIONARY

H

H

hair (of body/animal)	*soo*·p·hoo	*suphu*
hair (of head)	*chookh*·chah	*chukcha*
half	*koos*·kahn	*kuskan*
to halt (oneself)	*sah*·yai	*sayay*
to halt (someone else)	sah·*yah*·chee	*sayachiy*
handbag	*ch'oos*·pah	*ch'uspa*
handsome	*soo*·mahkh	*sumaq*
hand-woven	mah·*kee*·wahn ah·*wahs*·kah	*makiwan awasqa*
happy	*koo*·see • koo·*sees*·kah	*kusi* • *kusisqa*
hard (difficult)	*sah*·sah	*sasa*
to have	kai	*kay*
he	pai	*pay*
to heal	*hahm*·pee	*hampiy*
healer	*hahm*·pekh	*hampiq*
health	*k-hah*·lee kai	*qholi kay*
to hear	oo·*yah*·ree	*uyariy*
to heat	*roo*·p·hai	*ruphay*
heaven	*hah*·nahkh *pah*·chah	*hanaq pacha*
heavy	*lyah*·sah	*llasa*
to help	yah·*nah*·pai	*yanapay*

Help me!
yah·nah·pah·*wai*! *¡Yanapawáy!*

herb	*ko*·rah	*qura*
herbalist	ko·*rah*·wahn *kahm*·pekh	*qurawan qampiq*
here	*kai*·pee	*kaypi*

Hey!
yow! *¡Yaw!*

high	*soo*·nee	*suni*
hike/to hike	*poo*·ree	*puriy*
hill	or·*ko*·chah	*urqucha*
to hire	ahl·*kee*·lai	*alkilay*
to hold	*hah*·p'ee	*hap'iy*
hole	*t'o*·ko	*t'uqu*
holiday	*p-hees*·tah	*phista*
home	*wah*·see *ai*·lyoo	*wasi ayllu*
honest	*soo*·mahkh	*sumaq*
	kow·sai·*nee*·yokh	*kawsayniyuq*
honey	ah·*nyah*·kah	*añaka*
honeycomb	lah·chee·*wah*·nah	*lachiwana*
hope	*soo*·yai	*suyay*

DICTIONARY

horrible	*mee*·lyai	*millay*
horse	kah·*wah*·lyoo	*kawallu*
to ride a horse	see·*lyah*·kui	*sillakuy*
hospital	*hahm*·pee·nah *wah*·see	*hampina wasi*
hot	*roo*·p·hah	*rupha*
to be hot (person)	roo·*p-hah*·ree	*ruphariy*
house	*wah*·see	*wasi*
how	ee·*mai*·nah	*imayna*
how much	*hai*·k'ahn	*hayk'an*
to hug	mah·*k'ah*·lyee	*mak'alliy*
to hug each other	mah·k'ah·lyee·*nah*·kui	*mak'allinakuy*
humankind	*roo*·nah	*runa*
to be hungry	*yahr*·kai	*yarqay*
to hurt	*nah*·nai	*nanay*

I

I	*no*·kah • *nyo*·kah	*nuqa* • *ñuqa*
ice	ch-hoo·*lyoon*·koo	*chhullunku*
if	*see*·choos	*sichus*
ill	on·*kos*·kah	*unqusqa*
to imitate	kah·tee·*chee*·kui	*qatichikuy*
immediately	koo·*nah*·lyahn	*kunallan*
important	chah·*nee*·yokh	*chaniyuq*
in	·pee	*-pi*
in a hurry	ah·poo·*rahs*·kah	*apurasqa*
Inca	*een*·kah	*inka*
(to become) infected	*ch'oo*·pui	*ch'upuy*
(to become) inflamed	*poon*·kee	*punkiy*
to inform	*wee*·lyai	*willay*
injury	*k'ee*·ree	*k'iri*
inside	oo·*k-hoo*·pee	*ukhupi*
instructor	yah·*chah*·chekh	*yachachiq*
intelligent	yah·chai·*nee*·yokh	*yachayniyuq*
to introduce (a person)	rekh·*see*·chee	*riqsichiy*
island	*wah*·t'ah	*wat'a*
itch (sensation)	*sekh*·see	*siqsiy*

J

jar	*oor*·poo	*urpu*
job	lyahn·*k'ah*·nah	*llank'ana*
to join	hookh·*lyah*·kui	*hukllakuy*
joke	*chahn*·sah	*chansa*
to joke	chahn·*sah*·kui	*chansakuy*
joker (comedian)	ah·see·*chee*·kokh	*asichikuq*

I

DICTIONARY

journey	kah·roo poo·ree	karu puriy
juice	hee·lyoo	hilli
to jump	p'ee·tai	p'itay
jungle	yoon·kah	yunka

K

to keep	wah·kai·chai	waqaychay
to keep something for someone else	choo·rah·pui	churapuy
key	p'oo·tee • lyah·wee	p'uti • llawi
to kick	hai·t'ai	hayt'ay
to kill	wah·nyoo·chee	wañuchiy
kind (nice)	k-hoo·yah·kokh	khuyakuq
kind (type)	reekh·ch'ahkh	rikch'aq
to kiss	moo·ch'ai	much'ay
kitchen	koo·see·nah	kusina
knapsack	k'e·pee	q'ipi
knife	koo·choo·nah	kuchuna
to know (a fact)	yah·chai	yachay
to know (people or places)	rekh·see	riqsiy

L

lake	ko·chah	qucha
land	ahly·pah	allpa
language	ree·mai • see·mee	rimay • simi
large	hah·toon	hatun
last	kai·nah	qayna
late	tai·ree	tayri
to be late	tai·ree·yai	tayriyay
to laugh	ah·see	asiy
lazy	ke·lyah	qilla
leader	kah·mah·chekh	kamachiq
to lead	poo·sai	pusay
to learn	yah·chai	yachay
leather	kah·rah	qara
to leave (go away)	lyokh·see	lluqsiy
to leave something	sah·kay	saqiy
to be left over (in excess)	poo·chui	puchuy
left (not right)	lyo·k'e	lluq'i
left-handed	lyo·k'en·choo	lluq'inchu
to lend (durable items)	mah·nyai	mañay
to lend (consumables/ money)	mah·nui	manuy
to lend a hand	ai·nee	ayniy

letter	kel·kah	qilqa
liar	lyoo·lyah	llulla
to lie (be untruthful)	lyoo·lyah·kui	llullakuy
to lie down	see·ree	siriy
life	kow·sai	kawsay
light (in weight)	ch-hah·lyah	chhalla
light (illumination)	k'ahn·chai	k'anchay
to like	moo·nai	munay
like (like this)	hee·nah	hina
liquor	trah·woo	trawu
to listen	oo·yah·ree	uyariy
little (small)	hoo·ch'ui	huch'uy
a little bit	pee·see pee·see·lyah	pisi pisilla
to live	kow·sai	kawsay
to live in	tee·yai	tiyay
lock	kahn·dah·roo·wahn	kandaruwan
	wees·k'ai	wisq'ay
to lock	wees·k'ah·nah	wisq'ana
long (length)	sui·t'oo	suyt'u
to look/look after	k-hah·wai	qhaway
to look for	mahs·k-hai	maskhay
to look like	reekh·ch'ah·kui	rikch'akuy
loose	wah·yah	waya
lost	cheen·kahs·kah	chinkasqa
a lot (quantity)	ahs·k-hah	askha
love/to love (affection)	k-hoo·yai	khuyay
love/to love (want/desire)	moo·nai	munay
love/to love (intense)	wai·lyui	waylluy
to (be in) love	son·ko too·pah·chee	sunqu tupachiy
to (fall in) love	moo·nah·nah·kui	munanakuy
to (fall in) love (intense)	wai·lyoo·nah·kui	wayllunakuy
lover	moo·nahkh • wai·lyokh	munaq • waylluq
luck	sah·mee	sami
lucky	sah·mee·yokh	samiyuq
lunch	ahl·moo·sai	almusay

M

made of	·mahn·tah	-manta
made of stone	roo·mee·mahn·tah	rumi-manta
main road	hah·toon nyahn	hatun ñan
main square	plah·sah	plasa
to make	roo·wai	ruway
man	k-hah·ree	qhari
mankind	roo·nah	runa
many	ahs·k-hah	askha

map	mah·pah	mapa
market	k-hah·too • plah·sah	qhatu • plasa
marriage	kah·sah·rah·kui	kasarakuy
marvellous	ahn·chah soo·mahkh	ancha sumaq
Mass (Catholic)	mee·sah	misa
match (sport)	pookh·lyai	pukllay
match (to light fires)	foos·poo·roo	phuspuru
to matter	chah·nee·yokh kai	chaniyuq kay

It doesn't matter.
mah·nahn ee·mah·nahn·pahs·choo — *Manan imananpaschu.*

What's the matter?
ee·mah·tahkh soo·see·dee·soon·kee? — *¿Imataq susidisunki?*

mayor	ahl·kahl·dee	alkaldi
medicine	hahm·pee	hampi
medium	tahkh·sah	taksa
to meet	teen·kui	tinkuy
to meet up with	too·pai	tupay
menu	mee·noo	minu
message	wee·lyah·chee·kui	willachikuy
middle (in the)	chow·peen·pee	chawpinpi
milk	lee·chee	lichi
mirror	leer·poo	lirpu
to miss (person)	wah·too·kui	watukuy
mistake (make a)	pahn·tai	pantay
to mix	tahkh·roy	taqruy
money	kol·ke	qulqi
month	kee·lyah	killa
mosquito net	moos·kee·tee·roo	muskitiru
moon	kee·lyah	killa
more	ahs·wahn	aswan
more or less	yah·kah	yaqa
much	ahn·chah	ancha
mud	t'oo·roo	t'uru
music	moo·see·kah	musika
musician	moo·see·koo	musiku

N

name	soo·tee	suti
to name	soo·tee·chai	sutichay
narrow	k'eekh·lyoo	k'icllu
nation	lyahkh·tah	llaqta
nature	kow·sai pah·chah	kawsay pacha
near	sees·pah • kai·lyah	sispa • qaylla

neck	koon·kah	kunka
necklace	wahl·kah	walqa
to need	moo·nai	munay
needle (sewing)	ah·woo·hah	awuha
needle (large)	yow·ree	yawri
neighbour	wah·see·mah·see	wasi-masi
never	mah·nah hai·k'ahkh·pahs	mana hayk'aqpas
new	moo·sokh	musuq
news	wee·lyai·koo·nah	willaykuna
next (following)	hah·mokh • kah·tekh	hamuq • qatiq
next to	wahkh·tahn·pee	waqtanpi
nice	ah·lyeen	allin
nickname	k-hoo·yai soo·tee	khuyay suti
night	too·tah • ch'ee·see	tuta • ch'isi
noise	rokh·yah	ruqyo
none	mah·nah	mana
	ch'oo·lyah·lyah·pahs •	ch'ullallapas •
	mah·nah moi·ken	mana mayqin
north	wee·chai	wichay
nothing	mah·nahn ee·mah·pahs	manan imapas
not yet	mah·nah·rahkh	manaraq
now	koo·nahn	kunan

O

ocean	ko·chah·mah·mah	quchamama
of (poss)	-kh • -pah	-q • -pa
of course	ree·kee	riki
often	nyah·tahkh·nyah·tahkh	ñataq-ñataq
old (age)	mah·choo	machu
old (worn out)	t-han·tah	thanta
on	-pee	-pi

It's on the table.
mee·sah·pee kah·shahn — *Misa-pi kashan.*

one	hokh	huq
onions	see·wee·lyah	siwilla
only	-lyah	-lla
open	kee·chahs·kah	kichasqa
to open	kee·chai	kichay
opinion	hah·moo·t'ai	hamut'ay
or	ee·chah • oo·tahkh	icha • utaq
to organise	ah·lyee·chai	allichay
original	kahkh kee·keen	kaq kikin
other	hokh	huq

Ouch!
ah·chah·kow! ¡Achakáw!

outside	hah·wah	*hawa*
over	hah·wahn	*hawan*
overcoat	p'ees·too·nah	*p'istuna*
to owe (money)	mah·noo kai	*manu kay*
owl	too·koo	*tuku*
owner	dui·nyoo	*duyñu*

P

package	k'e·pee	*q'ipi*
pain	nah·nai	*nanay*
painkillers	nah·nai t-ha·nee·chekh	*nanay thanichiq*
to paint	lyoo·see	*llusiy*
painter	lyoo·sekh	*llusiq*
pants	pahn·tah·loon	*pantalun*
paper	rah·p'ah • rah·p-hee	*rap'a • raphi*
park	pook·lyah·nah pahm·pah	*pukllana pampa*
party	fees·tah	*phista*
to pass (hand to)	hai·wai	*hayway*
to pass (on the street)	pah·sai	*pasay*
to pass (cross a bridge/river)	cheem·pai	*chimpay*
passenger	pah·sah·hee·roo	*pasahiru*
past (remote, undefined time)	oo·nai • nyow·pah	*unay • ñawpa*
path	nyahn	*ñan*
patient (adj)	lyah·k-hee	*llakhi*
to pay	koy • pah·gai	*quy • pagay*
payment	pah·goo	*pagu*
peace	kah·see kow·sai	*qasi kawsay*
peak (of a mountain)	poon·tah	*punta*
peas	ahl·weer·hahs	*alwirhas*
pen/pencil	kel·kah·nah	*qilqana*
people	roo·nah·koo·nah	*runakuna*
perhaps	ee·chah·pahs·chah	*ichapaschá*
person	roo·nah	*runa*
pharmacy	hahm·pee·yokh wah·see	*hampiyuq wasi*
photo	foo·too	*phutu*
photographer	foo·too kor·kokh	*phutu qurquq*
to pick up (lift)	ho·kah·ree	*huqariy*
to pick up (gather, collect)	pah·lyai	*pallay*

piece	ahkh·no • k'ookh·moo	*aqnu • k'ukmu*
pill	pahs·tee·lyah	*pastilla*
pillow	sow·nah	*sawna*
place	pah·chah	*pacha*
plane	ah·wee·yoon	*awiyun*
plant	ko·rah • yoo·rah	*qura • yura*
to plant (trees)	mahly·kee	*mallkiy*
to plant (sow)	tahr·pui	*tarpuy*
to plant (vegetables)	yoo·rai	*yuray*
plate	p'oo·koo	*p'uku*
to play (games or sport)	pookh·lyai	*pukllay*
to play (music)	wah·kah·chee	*waqachiy*
playing field (sport)	pookh·lyah·nah pahm·pah	*pukllana pampa*
plenty	ahs·k-hah	*askha*
pocket	wool·see·koo	*wulsiku*
poem	hah·rah·wee	*harawi*
police	wahr·dee·yah	*wardiya*
pond	ko·chah	*qucha*
poor/poor person	wahkh·chah	*wakcha*
possible	ah·tee·nah·lyah	*atinalla*
pot	mahn·kah	*manka*
pottery	rahkh·ch'ee	*raqch'i*
poverty	wahkh·chah kai	*wakcha kay*
power (ability)	ah·tee	*atiy*
power (strength)	kahly·pah	*kallpa*
powerful (rich/influential)	k-hah·pahkh	*qhapaq*
powerful (dominant)	ah·tee·pahkh	*atipaq*
to pray	mah·nyah·kui	*mañakuy*
to prefer	moo·nai	*munay*
pregnant (humans)	weekh·sah·yokh	*wiksayuq*
pregnant (animals)	chee·choo	*chichu*
to prepare	kah·mah·ree	*kamariy*
present (gift)	ree·k-hoo·chee·kui	*rikhuchikuy*
present (now)	koo·nahn • kah·nahn	*kunan • kanan*
pretty	soo·mahkh	*sumaq*
price (fair price)	chah·neen	*chanin*
probably	ee·chah·pahs	*ichapas*
to protect	ah·mah·chai	*amachay*
to pull	ai·sai	*aysay*
pure (water)	ch'oo·yah	*ch'uya*
purse with shoulder strap	ch'oos·pah	*ch'uspa*
to push	tahn·kai	*tanqay*
to put	choo·rai	*churay*

Q

Quechua speakers	roo·nah	*runa*
Quechua	roo·nah·see·mee	*runasimi*
question	tah·poo·nah	*tapuna*
to question	tah·pui	*tapuy*
quick	p-hah·wahkh • oot·k-hahkh	*phawaq* • *utqhaq*
quickly (motion)	p-hah·wai·lyah • oos·k-hai·lyah	*phawaylla* • *usqhaylla*
quickly (time)	rah·too·lyah	*ratulla*
quiet (silence)	ch'een	*ch'in*
quinoa (Andean grain)	keen·wah • kyoo·nyah	*kinwa* • *kiwña*

R

race (contest)	p-hah·wai	*phaway*
radio	rah·dee·yoo	*radiyu*
rain	pah·rah	*para*
to rain	pah·rai	*paray*
raw (uncooked)	hahn·koo	*hanku*
to read	lee·yee • nyah·ween·chai	*liyiy* • *ñawinchay*
ready	kah·mah·rees·kah	*kamarisqa*
real (genuine)	che·kahkh	*chiqaq*
reason	-rai·koo	*-rayku*
to receive	chahs·kee	*chaskiy*
recently	chai·rahkh	*chayraq*
to recognise	rekh·see	*riqsiy*
to refund	koo·tee·chee·pui	*kutichipuy*
to refuse	ah·mah nee	*ama niy*
region	soo·yoo	*suyu*
to regret	nah·nah·chee·kui	*nanachikuy*
to reject	ah·mah nee	*ama niy*
to relax	haw·kay	*hawkay*
to remain	k-he·pai	*qhipay*
to remember	yoo·yai	*yuyay*
remote	kah·roo kah·roo	*karu karu*
to rent	ahl·kee·lai	*alkilay*
to repeat	koo·tee·pai	*kutipay*
to respect	yoo·pai·chai	*yupaychay*
rest/to rest (relax)	sah·mai	*samay*
rest (remaining)	wah·keen	*wakin*
restaurant	mee·k-hoo·nah wah·see	*mikhuna wasi*
restroom	hees·p'ah·koo·nah	*hisp'akuna*
to return (come back)	koo·tee·mui	*kutimuy*
rice	ah·roos	*arus*
to ride (a horse)	see·lyah·kui	*sillakuy*

right (correct)	chah·neen	*chanin*
right (not left)	pah·nyah	*paña*
ring (jewellery)	see·wee	*siwi*
ripe	po·kos·kah	*puqusqa*
river	mah·yoo	*mayu*
road	nyahn	*ñan*
to rob	soo·wah·kui	*suwakuy*
rock (stone)	roo·mee	*rumi*
rope	wahs·k-hah	*waskha*
round	moo·yoo	*muyu*
rubbish	k'o·pah	*q'upa*
rug	kam·pee	*qumpi*
ruins	nyow·pah lyahkh·tah • poo·roon lyahkh·tah	*ñawpa llaqta* • *purun llaqta*
rule	kah·mah·chee	*kamachiy*
to run	p-hah·wai	*phaway*

S

sad	lyah·kees·kah	*llakisqa*
safe	k-hah·lee·lyah	*qhalilla*
salt	kah·chee	*kachi*
same	kee·kee	*kiki*
sand	ah·ko	*aqu*
to save (a person)	kes·pee·chee	*qispichiy*
to say	nee	*niy*
school	yah·chai wah·see	*yachay wasi*
scissors	koo·choo·nah	*kuchuna*
sea	ko·chah·mah·mah	*quchamama*
to search	mahs·k-hai	*maskhay*
seat	tee·yah·nah	*tiyana*
to see	k-hah·wai	*qhaway*
seed	moo·hoo	*muhu*
to select	ahkh·lyai	*akllay*
to sell	been·dee	*bindiy*
to sell at a market/ fair/stand	k-hah·tui	*qhatuy*
to send a person (on an errand)	kah·chai	*kachay*
to separate	t'ah·kai • rah·kee	*t'aqay* • *rakiy*
to serve food	kah·rai	*qaray*
to saw	see·rai	*siray*
shade/shadow	lyahn·t-hoo	*llanthu*
to shake hands	lyah·mee·yui	*llamiyuy*
shampoo	chahm·poo	*champu*
to share one's food/drink	mah·lyee·chee	*mallichiy*

S

to shave	p'ahkh·lai	*p'aqlay*
shawl	lyeekh·lyah	*lliklla*
she	pai	*pay*
shelf	choo·rah·ree·nah	*churarina*
shine	k'ahn·chai	*k'anchay*
shop	teen·dah	*tinda*
short	tahkh·sah	*takso*
to shout	kah·pah·ree	*qapariy*
show	k-hah·wah·chee	*qhawachiy*
shut	wees·k'ahs·kah	*wisq'asqa*
to shut	wees·k'ai	*wisq'ay*
sickness/to get sick	on·koy	*unquy*
side	keen·rai	*kinray*
sign	oo·nahn·chah	*unancha*
to sign (a document)	soo·tee sel·k'oy	*suti silq'uy*
signature	sel·k'o	*silq'u*
silent	ch'een	*ch'in*
silver	kol·ke	*qulqi*
similar	hee·nah	*hina*
to sing	tah·kee	*takiy*
singer	tah·kekh	*takiq*
single man	mah·nah wahr·mee·yokh	*mana warmiyuq*
single woman	mah·nah qo·sah·yokh	*mana qusayuq*
single (unique)	ch'oo·lyah	*ch'ulla*
to sit	tee·yai	*tiyay*
size/to size	sah·yai	*sayay*
sky	hah·nahkh pah·chah	*hanaq pacha*
sky blue	t'okh·rah ahn·kahs	*t'uqra anqas*
to sleep	poo·nyui	*puñuy*
sleepy	poo·nyui ai·sai	*puñuy aysay*
to slide	soo·chui	*suchuy*
slowly	ah·lyee·lyah·mahn·tah	*allillamanta*
small	hoo·ch'ui	*huch'uy*
to smell	moos·k-hee	*muskhiy*
to smile	ah·see·ree·kui	*asirikuy*
smoke	q'oos·nyee	*q'usñi*
to smoke (a cigarette)	pee·tai	*pitay*
smooth	syookh	*siwk*
to sneeze	ah·ch-hee	*achhiy*
snow/to snow	ree·t'ee	*rit'i*
so	chai hee·nah·kah • kai·nah·tah	*chay hinaqa • kaynata*
soap	hah·woon	*hawun*
soft	lyahm·p'oo	*llamp'u*
solid	ch'ee·lah • choo·choo	*ch'ila • chuchu*
some (animate object)	wah·keen·koo·nah·lyah	*wakinkunalla*

some (inanimate object)	wah·kee·wah·kee·lyan	*wakiwakillan*
someone	pee·pahs	*pipas*
something	ee·mah·pees • ee·mah·pahs	*imapis • imapas*
sometimes	mai·nee·lyahn·pee	*maynillanpi*
song (sad)	tah·kee • hah·rah·wee	*taki • harawi*
soon	koo·nah·lyan	*kunallan*

Sorry.
dees·peen·sah·yoo·wai — *Dispinsayuway.*

sound	sui·nai	*suynay*
Spanish	kahs·tee·lyah·noo	*kastillanu*
to speak	ree·mai	*rimay*
speedy	oos·k-hakh	*usqhaq*
spindle (for spinning)	poos·kah	*puska*
spring (water)	pookh·yoo	*pukyu*
square (shape)	tah·wah k'oo·choo·yokh	*tawa k'uchuyuq*
square (town)	plah·sah	*plasa*
stairs	pah·tah pah·tah	*pata pata*
to stand	sah·yai	*sayay*
stars	koy·lyoor • ch'ahs·kah	*quyllur • ch'aska*
to start	kah·lyah·ree	*qallariy*
to stay (remain)	k-he·pai	*qhipay*
to steal	soo·wai	*suway*
steam	wahkh·see	*waksi*
steep	sah·yahkh	*sayaq*
to step	t-haht·kee	*thatkiy*
step on	sah·rui	*saruy*
stone	roo·mee	*rumi*
to stop (oneself)	sah·yai	*sayay*
to stop (someone else)	sah·yah·chee	*sayachiy*
storm	lyokh·lyahh pah·rah	*lluqlla para*
story	wee·lyah·kui	*willakuy*
straight	syook	*siwk*
stranger	mah·nah rek·sees·kah	*mana riqsisqa*
stream	mah·yoo·chah • oo·noo hai·kokh	*mayucha • unu haykuq*
street	nyahn • kah·lyee	*ñan • kalli*
strength	kahly·pah	*kallpa*
string	k'ai·too	*q'aytu*
strong (solid)	choo·choo	*chuchu*
strong (durable)	kah·kah	*qaqa*
strong (person)	seen·chee	*sinchi*
student	yah·chai moo·nahkh	*yachay munaq*

S

DICTIONARY

T

stupid	*mah*·nah *ah*·lyeen yoo·yai·*nee*·yokh	*mana allin yuyayniyuq*
to succeed	ah·*lyeen*·wahn *lyokh*·see	*allinwan lluqsiy*
to suffer	*nyah*·kai	*ñakay*
sugar	*mees*·k'ee • ah·*soo*·kahr	*misk'i* • *asukar*
suitcase	mah·*lee*·tah	*malita*
sunlight	*roo*·p-hai	*ruphay*
sunrise	*een*·tee lyee·pee·*pee*·mui • lyokh·*see*·mui	*inti llipipimuy* • *lluqsimuy*
sunset	ch'ee·see·yai·pui • een·tee·*yai*·kui	*ch'isiyapuy* • *intiyaykuy*
to sweep	*pee*·chai	*pichay*
sweet	*mees*·k'ee	*misk'i*
to swim	*wai*·t'ai	*wayt'ay*

T

table	*wahm*·pahr	*wampar*
to take	*ah*·pai	*apay*
to take (on your back)	*k'e*·pee	*q'ipiy*
talk	*ree*·mai	*rimay*
tall	*hah*·toon	*hatun*
tambourine	*teen*·yah	*tinya*
to taste	*mah*·lyee	*malliy*
tasty	soo·mahkh • *mees*·k'ee	*sumaq* • *misk'i*
teacher	yah·*chah*·chekh • hah·*mow*·t'ah	*yachachiq* • *hamawt'a*
tear	*we*·ke	*wiqi*
teeth	*kee*·roo	*kiru*
to tell	nee • *wee*·lyai	*niy* • *willay*
temperature (fever)	*roo*·p-hai *oo*·koy	*ruphay unquy*
temple	*mahn*·ko/yoo·*pai*·chai	*manqu/yupaychay*
	wah·see	*wasi*
terrible	*mah*·nah *ah*·lyeen	*mana allin*
to thank	ah·*nyai*·chai • sool·*pai* nee	*añaychay* • *sulpáy niy*

Thank you.
ah·nyai·*chai*·kee • sool·*pai* — *Añaychayki.* • *Sulpáy.*

that	chai • *ahn*·chai	*chay* • *anchay*
that over there	*chah*·hai • *hah*·kai	*chahay* • *haqay*
them	pai·*koo*·nah	*paykuna*
then (at that time)	chai *pah*·chah	*chay pacha*
there	*chai*·pee	*chaypi*
they	pai·*koo*·nah	*paykuna*

T

thief	*soo*·wah	*suwa*
thin (skinny)	*too*·lyoo	*tullu*
to think	*yoo*·yai	*yuyay*
thirst	*ch'ah*·kee	*ch'akiy*
thirsty	ch'ah·*kees*·kah	*ch'akisqa*
this	kai	*kay*
thought	*yoo*·yai	*yuyay*
to tie	*wah*·tai	*watay*
tight	*mah*·t'ee	*mat'i*
time	*pah*·chah	*pacha*
tin (of food)	*lah*·tah	*lata*
tin opener	*lah*·tah kee·*chah*·nah	*lata kichana*
tired	sai·*k'oos*·kah	*sayk'usqa*
today	*koo*·nahn *p'oon*·chai	*kunan p'unchay*
together	*koos*·kah	*kuska*
toilet	hees·p'ah·*koo*·nah	*hisp'akuna*
tomorrow	pah·*kah*·reen	*paqarin*
too	·pees • ·pahs	*-pis* • *-pas*

Me too.
no·*kah*·pees • nyo·*kah*·pahs — *Ñuqa-pis.* • *Ñuqa-pas.*

too much	*chee*·kah *chee*·kah	*chika chika*
torch	k'ahn·*chah*·nah	*k'anchana*
to touch	*lyah*·mee	*llamiy*
tourist	too·*rees*·tah	*turista*
towards/to	-mahn • -tah	*-man* • *-ta*
towel	too·*wah*·lyah	*tuwalla*
town	*lyahkh*·tah	*llaqta*
track (path)	nyahn	*ñan*
to translate	*t'eekh*·rai	*t'ikray*
trash	*k'o*·pah	*q'upa*
to travel	*ch'oo*·sai • *poo*·ree	*ch'usay* • *puriy*
traveller	*poo*·rekh	*puriq*
tree	*mahly*·kee	*mallki*
to trek	*kah*·roo *poo*·ree	*karu puriy*
truck	kah·*mee*·yoon	*kamiyun*
true	*che*·kahkh	*chiqaq*

It's true!
che·*kahkh*·mee! — *¡Chiqaqmi!*

to trust	koon·*p-hee*·yai	*kunphiyay*
truth	*che*·kahkh	*chiqaq*

DICTIONARY

U

to turn	moo·*yoo*·ree	*muyuriy*

Turn left.
lyo·*k'e*·mahn moo·*yoo*·ree — *Lluq'iman muyuriy.*

Turn right.
pah·*nyah*·mahn moo·*yoo*·ree — *Pañaman muyuriy.*

twice	*ees*·kai *koo*·tee	*iskay kuti*

U

under	*pah*·chahn	*pachan*
to understand	een·*teen*·dee	*intindiy*
universe	tekh·see·*moo*·yoo	*tiqsimuyu*
until	·*kah*·mah	*-kama*
up	*hah*·nahkh	*hanaq*
uphill	*wee*·chai	*wichay*
to be upset	p-hee·*nyah*·kui	*phiñakuy*
urgent	oos·*k-hai*·pahkh	*usqhaypaq*
useful	*ah*·lyeen	*allin*

V

vacation	*sah*·mai *pah*·chah	*samay pacha*
valley	*k-hes*·wah • *wai*·k'o	*qhiswa • wayq'u*
valuable	chah·*nee*·yokh	*chaniyuq*
value	*chah*·neen	*chanin*
vegetarian	*mah*·nah *ai*·chah *mee*·kokh	*mana aycha mikuq*
very	*ahn*·chah	*ancha*
village	*lyahkh*·tah	*llaqta*
to visit	wah·*too*·kui	*watukuy*

W

to wait	*soo*·yai	*suyay*
to walk	*poo*·ree	*puriy*
wall	*per*·kah	*pirqa*
to want	*moo*·nai	*munay*
warm	*k'o*·nyee	*q'uñi*
to warm up	k'o·*nyee*·kui	*q'uñikuy*
to warn	yoo·*yahm*·pai	*yuyampay*
to wash (clothes/hair)	*t'ahkh*·sai	*t'aqsay*
to wash (general, except clothes/hair)	*mahkh*·ch-hee	*maqchhiy*
to wash oneself (bathe)	ahr·*mah*·kui	*armakuy*

D I C T I O N A R Y

W

washing powder	dee·teer·*heen*·tee	*ditirhinti*
watch	*k-hah*·wai	*qhaway*
to watch	*ree*·looh	*riluh*
water	*oo*·noo • *yah*·koo	*unu • yaku*
waterfall	*p-hahkh*·chah	*phaqcha*
way (path)	nyahn	*ñan*
we (exclusive)	no·*kai*·koo	*nuqayku*
we (inclusive)	no·*kahn*·chees	*nuqanchis*
weak	*kahly*·pah *wah*·nyui	*kallpa wañuy*
to wear (clothes)	p'ah·chah·*lyee*·kui	*p'achallikuy*
to weave	*ah*·wai	*away*
wedding	kah·sah·*rah*·kui	*kasarakuy*
week	see·*mah*·nah	*simana*
to weigh	*ai*·sai	*aysay*
weight	*lyah*·sah	*llasa*
well	*ah*·lyeen	*allin*
west	*een*·tee cheen·*kai*·kui	*inti chinkaykuy*
wet	*ho*·k'o	*huq'u*

What?
ee·mahn? — *¿Iman?*

What! (response to being called)
hai!/ee·mah! — *¡Hay!/¡Ima!*

When?
hai·k'ahkh? — *¿Hayk'aq?*

Where?
mai·peen? — *¿Maypin?*

From where?
mai·*mahn*·tahn? — *¿Maymantan?*

To where?
mai·*tah*·tahkh? — *¿Maytataq?*

Which?
mai·keen? — *¿Mayqin?*

Who?
peen? (sg)/pee·*koo*·nahn? (pl) — *¿Pin?/¿Pikunan?*

Who is it?
peen? — *¿Pin?*

Whose?
pekh·pah? — *¿Piqpa?*

Why?
ee·mah·*nahkh*·teen? — *¿Imanaqtin?*

D I C T I O N A R Y

window	t'o·ko • ween·tah·nah	t'uqu • wintana
winter	chee·ree mee·t'ah	chiri mit'a
with	·wahn	-wan
with me	no·kah·wahn	nuqa-wan
woman	wahr·mee	warmi
wonderful	ahn·chah soo·mahkh	ancha sumaq
wood	k'oo·lyoo	k'ullu
wool	meely·mah	millma
word	ree·mai • see·mee	rimay • simi
to work	lyahn·k'ai	llank'ay
world	pah·chah • tekh·see·moo·yoo	pacha • tiqsimuyu
worried	lyah·kees·kah	llakisqa
to worship	yoo·pai·chai	yupaychay
worth (value)	chah·neen	chanin
to write	kel·kai	qilqay
wrong (mistaken)	pahn·tah	panta

Y

year	wah·tah	wata
you (sg)	kahn	qan
you (pl)	kahn·koo·nah	qankuna

Z

zero	ch'oo·sahkh	ch'usaq

QUECHUA – ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

achhiy	ah·ch·hee	to sneeze
aha	ah·hah	chicha (maize beer)
ahinaqa	ah·hee·nah·kah	so
akllay	ahk·lyai	to choose
aksidinti	ahkh·see·deen·tee	accident
akupana	ah·koo·pah·nah	sunset
alkaldi	ahl·kahl·dee	mayor
alkilay	ahl·kee·lai	to hire • to rent
almusay	ahl·moo·sai	to have lunch
allillamanta	ah·lyee·lyah·mahn·tah	slowly
allin	ah·lyeen	good • useful • well
allpa	ahly·pah	land • earth (soil)
ama niy	ah·mah nee	to refuse • to reject
amachay	ah·mah·chai	to protect
amisqa	ah·mes·kah	bored • boring
ancha	ahn·chah	much • very
apamuy	ah·pah·mui	to bring
apay	ah·pai	to take
apu	ah·poo	rich
apurasqa	ah·poo·rahs·kah	in a hurry
aqnu	ahkh·no	piece
aqu	ah·ko	sand
armakuy	ahr·mah·kui	to bathe • to wash oneself
arpha	ahr·p·hah	blind (adj)
as aslla	ahs ahs·lyah	a little bit
asirikuy	ah·see·ree·kui	to smile
asiti	ah·see·tee	oil (cooking)
asiy	ah·see	to laugh
askamalla	ahs·kah·mah·lyah	quickly • fast (time)
askha	ahs·k·hah	many • a lot of
asnay	ahs·nai	to smell
asukar	ah·soo·kahr	sugar
aswan	ahs·wahn	more
aswan allin	ahs·wahn ah·lyeen	better
aswan hatun	ahs·wahn hah·toon	bigger
atinalla	ah·tee·nah·lyah	possible
atipaq	ah·tee·pahkh	powerful
atipay	ah·tee·pai	to put up with
atiy	ah·tee	to be able • power • strength
away	ah·wai	to weave
awiyun	ah·wee·yoon	aeroplane
awtu	aw·too	car
awuha	ah·woo·hah	needle (sewing)
aya p'ampana	ah·yah p'ahm·pah·nah	cemetery
aya sankha	ah·yah sahn·k·hah	grave • tomb
aycha kurku	ai·chah koor·koo	body

ayllu	ai·lyoo	community • family
ayniy	ai·nee	to help out
ayqi	ai·ke	to exit • to leave
aysay	ai·sai	to pull • to stretch

B

baño	bah·nyoo	bathroom • toilet
bindiy	been·dee	to sell

CH

chahay	chah·hai	that over there
chaka	chah·kah	bridge • thigh
chakra	chahkh·rah	farm • field (cultivated) • earth (soil)
chanin	chah·neen	fair price • value • worth • right • correct • true
chaniyuq	chah·nee·yokh	important • valuable
chaniyuq kay	chah·nee·yokh kai	to matter (be important)
chansa	chahn·sah	joke
chaskiy	chahs·kee	to receive
chawpinpi	chow·peen·pee	in the middle
chay	chai	that
chay hinaqa	chai hee·nah·kah	so
chay pacha	chai pah·chah	then • at that time
chayasqa	chah·yahs·kah	done (of food)
chayay	chai·yai	to arrive
chayllaña	chai·lyah·nyah	enough
chaymanta	chai·mahn·tah	besides (furthermore)
chaymantaqa	chai·mahn·tah·kah	afterwards
chaypachamanta	chai·pah·chah·mahn·tah	since then
chaypas	chai·pahs	although
chaypi	chai·pee	there
chayraq	chai·rahkh	recently
chimpapi	cheem·pah·pee	across (from)
chimpay	cheem·pai	to pass • to cross over
chinkasqa	cheen·kahs·kah	lost • hidden
chipchiy	cheep·chee	to shine (sun) • to illuminate
chiqanta	che·kahn·tah	straight
chiqaq	che·kahkh	truth • real • genuine
chiskasqa puriy	chees·kahs·kah poo·ree	to be lost
chiyay	chee·yai	to arrive
chuchu	choo·choo	solid • strong
chupi	choo·pee	soup
churanakuy	choo·rah·nah·kui	to argue
churapuy	choo·rah·pui	to keep something for someone else
churarina	choo·rah·ree·nah	shelf

churay	choo·rai	to put • to inject
chusi	choo·see	blanket
chuyk'ucha	chui·k'oo·chah	cup

CHH

chhalay	ch-hah·lai	to barter • to exchange
chhalla	ch-hah·lyah	light (in weight)
chhika	ch-hee·kah	plenty
chhika chhika	ch-hee·kah ch-hee·kah	too much • too many
chhulli	ch-hoo·lyee	influenza
chhullunku	ch-hoo·lyoon·koo	ice
chhuqay	ch-ho·kai	to push

CH'

ch'aka	ch'ah·kah	sore throat • hoarse
ch'aki	ch'ah·kee	dry
ch'akisqa	ch'ah·kees·kah	thirsty
ch'akiy	ch'ah·kee	to dry • to be thirsty • thirst
ch'aska	ch'ahs·kah	stars
ch'ikay	ch'ee·kai	sting (of bee/wasp)
ch'in	ch'een	quiet (silence) • silent
ch'iqmiy	ch'ekh·mee	to bother
ch'isiyay	ch'ee·see·yai	to get dark
ch'ulla	ch'oo·lyah	single (unique)
ch'unku	ch'oon·koo	crowd • group
ch'upuy	ch'oo·pui	to become infected
ch'usaq	ch'oo·sahkh	space • zero • empty
ch'usay	ch'oo·sai	to travel
ch'uspa	ch'oos·pah	small bag • handbag
ch'ustikuy	ch'oos·tee·kui	to undress
ch'uya	ch'oo·yah	clean • pure (of water)

D

Diyus	dee·yoos	God
duktur	dookh·toor	doctor

H

hamawt'a	hah·mow·t'ah	teacher • professor • community leader • wise
hampi	hahm·pee	drug • medicine
hampina wasi	hahm·pee·nah wah·see	hospital
hampiq	hahm·pekh	healer
hampiy	hahm·pee	to heal • to cure
hampiyuq wasi	hahm·pee·yokh wah·see	drugstore • pharmacy

hamuq	hah·mokh	next (following)
hamuy	hah·mui	to come
hanaq	hah·nahkh	up • above
hanaq pacha	hah·nahkh pah·chah	heaven • sky
hanku	hahn·koo	raw (uncooked)
hanq'ara	hahn·k'ah·rah	dish
hap'iy	hah·p'ee	to hold
haqay	hah·kai	that over there
harawi	hah·rah·wee	poem • song
hark'apay	hahr·k'ah·pai	to protect
hark'ay	hahr·k'ai	to prevent
hasp'ikuy	hahs·p'ee·kui	itch • to scratch
hatun	hah·toon	big • high • large • tall
hawa	hah·wah	outside
hawa runa	hah·wah roo·nah	foreigner
hawanpi	hah·wahn·pee	above
hawan	hah·wahn	over
hawapi	hah·wah·pee	outside
hawkay	how·kai	to relax
hayk'an	hai·k'ahn	how much
hayk'aq	hai·k'ahkh	when
haykuna	hai·koo·nah	gate
haykuy	hai·kui	to enter
hayway	hai·wai	to pass (hand to)
hina	hee·nah	similar • like this/that
hina kaqlla	hee·nah kahkh·lyah	permanent
hinaspa	hee·nahs·pah	besides (furthermore) • thus
hinastin	hee·nahs·teen	everywhere
hisp'akuna	hees·p'ah·koo·nah	toilet • restroom
hisp'akuy	hees·p'ah·kui	to urinate
hucha	hoo·chah	fault • sin
huchallikuy	hoo·chah·lyee·kui	to sin
huch'uy	hoo·ch'ui	small • little
huk'i	hoo·k'ee	corner (inside)
huklla	hookh·lyah	together
hukllakuy	hookh·lyah·kui	to join
hukllay	hookh·lyai	to mix
hunt'a	hoon·t'ah	full (complete)
hunt'asqa	hoon·t'ahs·kah	exact • exactly
huñiy	hoo·nyee	to allow • to permit
hup'a	hoo·p'ah	deaf
huq	hokh	one • another • other
huq ratuña	hokh rah·too·nyah	ago
huqariy	ho·kah·ree	to pick up (lift)
huqmanta	hokh·mahn·tah	again
huqnirayay	hokh·nee·rah·yai	to change (into something) • to become
huq'u	ho·k'o	damp • wet
hurquy	hor·koy	to take

I

icha	ee·chah	or
ichapas	ee·chah·pahs	probably
ichapaschá	ee·chah·pahs·chah	perhaps
imallapas	ee·mah·lyah·pahs	anything • something
iman	ee·mahn	what
imanaqtin	ee·mah·nahkh·teen	why
imayna	ee·mai·nah	how
iniy/iñiy	ee·nee/ee·nyee	to believe (religious)
inka	een·kah	Inca
inlis	een·lees	English
inlisa	een·lee·sah	church
intindiy	een·teen·dee	to understand
isanka	ee·sahn·kah	basket
iskay kuti	ees·kai koo·tee	twice
iskaynin	ees·kai·neen	both

K

kachay	kah·chai	to send (on an errand)
kalli	kah·lyee	street
kallpa	kahly·pah	strength
kallpa wañuy	kahly·pah wah·nyui	weak
-kama	·kah·mah	until
kamachiy	kah·mah·chee	to order • to rule
kamarikuy	kah·mah·ree·kui	to decide
kamarisqa	kah·mah·rees·kah	ready
kamariy	kah·mah·ree	to prepare
kambiyay	kahm·bee·yai	to change
kamisa	kah·mee·sah	shirt
kanallan	kah·nah·lyahn	immediately • very soon
kanasta	kah·nahs·tah	basket
kandaruwan wisq'ay	kahn·dah·roo·wahn wees·k'ai	to lock
kaniy	kah·nee	bite (of any creature)
kaq kikin	kahkh kee·keen	original
karu	kah·roo	far
karu llaqta	kah·roo lyahkh·tah	abroad
karu llaqta runa	kah·roo lyahkh·tah roo·nah	foreigner
karu puriy	kah·roo poo·ree	journey • trek
karru	kah·rroo	car • truck
kasarakuqmasi	kah·sah·rah·kokh·mah·see	fiancé • fiancée
kasarakuy	kah·sah·rah·kui	to marry • marriage • wedding
kastillanu	kahs·tee·lyah·noo	Spanish
katuliku	kah·too·lee·koo	Catholic

kawra	kow·rah	goat
kawsay pacha	kow·sai pah·chah	nature
kay	kai	to exist • to be • to have • this
kaynata	kai·nah·tah	so
kaypi	kai·pee	here
kichasqa	kee·chahs·kah	open
kichay	kee·chai	to open
kiki	kee·kee	same
killa	kee·lyah	month • moon
kinray	keen·rai	side
kinwa	keen·wah	quinoa (Andean grain)
kirpu	keer·poo	body
kuchuna	koo·choo·nah	knife • scissors
kuchuy	koo·chui	to cut
kunallan	koo·nah·lyan	immediately • very soon
kunan	koo·nahn	now • present (now)
kunan pacha	koo·nahn pah·chah	right now
kunphiyay	koon·p-hee·yai	to trust
kuntra	koon·trah	against
kura	koo·rah	priest
kurku	koor·koo	body
kusa	koo·sah	nice • right (interjection)
kusa kusa	koo·sah koo·sah	great (quality) • marvellous • wonderful
kusi	koo·see	happy
kusikuy	koo·see·kui	to have fun
kusisqa	koo·sees·kah	happy
kuska	koos·kah	side by side • together
kuskachakuy	koos·kah·chah·kui	to join
kutichipuy	koo·tee·chee·pui	to refund • compensation
kutichiy	koo·tee·chee	to answer
kutimuy	koo·tee·mui	to return (come back)
kutipay	koo·tee·pai	to repeat
kutuna	koo·too·nah	jacket (of a women)
kwistay	kwees·tai	to cost

KH

khachuy	k-hah·chui	to bite (dog) • to bite off
kharka	k-hahr·kah	dirty
khumpa	k-hoom·pah	friend
khutu	k-hoo·too	frozen (solid)
khuyakuq	k-hoo·yah·kokh	kind (nice)
khuyay	k-hoo·yai	love/to love
khuyay suti	k-hoo·yai soo·tee	nickname

K'

k'akra	k'ahk·rah	ceramic
k'allma	k'ahly·mah	branch
k'anay	k'ah·nai	to burn • to set fire to
k'anchay	k'ahn·chai	to shine (sun) • to illuminate • light
k'apak	k'ah·pahkh	exact • exactly
k'aphra	k'ah·p-hrah	ceramic
k'awchi	k'ow·chee	jar
k'ikllu	k'eek·lyoo	narrow
k'iri	k'ee·ree	injury • wound
k'irikuy	k'ee·ree·kui	to wound
k'uchu	k'oo·choo	corner (outside)
k'ukmu	k'ookh·moo	piece
k'uku	k'oo·koo	short (in distance)
k'utuy	k'oo·tui	bite (insect) • to bite (hard things)

L

laranha	lah·rahn·hah	orange (fruit)
lata	lah·tah	can (of food)
lata kichana	lah·tah kee·chah·nah	can opener
lawa	lah·wah	soup
lintirna	leen·teer·nah	torch • flashlight
lirpu	leer·poo	mirror
liyiy	lee·yee	to read
lus	loos	electric light
luylu	lui·loo	clean

LL

-lla	·lyah	only
llakhi	lyah·k-hee	patient
llakisqa	lyah·kees·kah	sad • worried
llakllay	lyahkh·lyai	to sense • to feel
llamiy	lyah·mee	to feel (touch)
llamiyuy	lyah·mee·yui	to shake hands
llamp'u	lyahm·p'oo	soft
llank'ana	lyahn·k'ah·nah	job
llanthu	lyahn·t-hoo	shade • shadow
llapa	lyah·pah	everything • every • all
llapan	lyah·pahn	everyone
llapanku	lyah·pahn·koo	everyone
llaqta	lyahkh·tah	city • community • country • nation • town • village

M

llasa	lyah·sah	heavy • weight
llimpi	lyeem·pee	colour
lliw	lyoo	every • all • everything
lliwninku	lyoo·neen·koo	everyone
llulla	lyoo·lyah	liar
llullakuy	lyoo·lyah·kui	to lie (be untruthful)
llumpaq	lyoom·pahkh	pure • innocent
llumpay sumaq	lyoom·pai soo·mahkh	wonderful
llunch'iq	lyoon·ch'ekh	painter
lluq'i	lyo·k'e	left (not right)
lluq'inchu	lyo·k'en·choo	left-handed
lluqsiy	lyokh·see	to depart • to exit • to go away
llusiy	lyoo·see	to colour • to paint

M

machasqa/machaq	mah·chahs·kah/ mah·chahkh	drunk
machu	mah·choo	old (age)
machay	mah·chai	to get drunk
mahanakuy	mah·kah·nah·kui	fight • to fight
makiwan awasqa	mah·kee·wahn ah·wahs·kah	hand-woven
mak'allinakuy	mah·k'ah·lyee·nah·kui	to hug each other
mak'alliy	mah·k'ah·lyee	to hug
mak'as	mah·k'ahs	jar
malita	mah·lee·tah	luggage • suitcase
malqu	mahl·ko	chick
malliy	mah·lyee	to taste
malliyachiy	mah·lyee·yah·chee	to share one's food • to drink with someone
mallki mallki	mahly·kee mahly·kee	forest
mallkiy	mahly·kee	to plant
mama	mah·mah	mother • Mrs • Madam
-man	·mahn	towards • to
mana allin	mah·nah ah·lyeen	bad •
mana allin yuyayniyuq	mah·nah ah·lyeen yoo·yai·nee·yokh	stupid
mana mayqin	mah·nah mai·ken	none
mana qasiq	mah·nah kah·sekh	busy
mana qusayuq	mah·nah qo·sah·yokh	single woman
mana riqsisqa	mah·nah rek·sees·kah	stranger
mana warmiyuq	mah·nah wahr·mee·yokh	single man
manan imapas	mah·nahn ee·mah·pahs	nothing

DICTIONARY

M

manan niy	mah·nahn nee	to deny
manaraq	mah·nah·rahkh	not yet
manchakuy	mahn·chah·kui	to be afraid • fear
manchay	mahn·chai	danger
manka	mahn·kah	pan • pot
-manta	·mahn·tah	from • made of
manu kay	mah·noo kai	to owe (money)
manuy	mah·nui	to lend (consumables/money)
mañakuy	mah·nyah·kui	to ask (for something) • to borrow • to pray
mañay	mah·nyai	to lend (durable items)
map'a	mah·p'ah	awful
maqanakuy	mah·kah·nah·kui	to argue
maqchhiy	mahkh·ch-hee	to wash (general, not clothes/hair)
masi	mah·see	companion • member (club)
maskhay	mahs·k-hai	to look for • to search
mat'i	mah·t'ee	tight
mat'isqa	mah·t'ees·kah	tight
maypin	mai·peen	where
maymantan	mai·mahn·tahn	from where
maytataq	mai·toh·tahkh	to where
mayqin	mai·keen	which
michiy	mee·chee	to pasture
mihuy	mee·hui	to eat • food • lunch
mikhuna wasi	mee·k-hoo·nah wah·see	restaurant
mik'i	mee·k'ee	slightly damp
millay	mee·lyai	ugly
millay millay	mee·lyai mee·lyai	horrible (appearance)
misa	mee·sah	Mass (Catholic worship service)
misk'i	mees·k'ee	sweet • delicious • tasty • honey • sugar
much'ay	moo·ch'ai	to kiss • to worship
muhu	moo·hoo	seed
munakuq	moo·nah·kokh	kind (nice)
munanakuy	moo·nah·nah·kui	to love (fall in)
munay	moo·nai	love • to love • to want • to desire • to prefer
munaq	moo·nahkh	lover
muskhiy	moos·k-hee	to smell
musqhuy	mos·k-hoy	dream • to dream
musuq	moo·sokh	new
muyo	moo·yah	garden (fruit)
muyu	moo·yoo	round
muyuriy	moo·yoo·ree	to turn

DICTIONARY

N

nanachikuy	nah·nah·chee·kui	to regret • to resent
nanay	nah·nai	to hurt • physical pain
nanay thanichiq	nah·nai t-ha·nee·chekh	painkillers
naqha	nah·k-hah	ago
niy	nee	to say • to tell

Ñ

-ña	·nyah	already
ñakay	nyah·kai	to suffer
ñakariy	nyah·kah·ree	to suffer
ñan	nyahn	path • road • way
ñaña	nyah·nyah	friend (female friend to female) • sister (of woman)
ñanta riqsichiq	nyahn·tah rekh·see·chekh	guide (person)
ñapu	nyah·pao	ripe
ñaqch'a	nyahkh·ch'ah	comb
ñaqha	nyah·k-hah	ago
ñawinchay	nyah·ween·chai	to read
ñawpa	nyow·pah	past • ancient
ñawpa llaqta	nyow·pah lyahkh·tah	ruins
ñawpaq	nyow·pahkh	ahead • past • ancient
ñawpaq kaq	nyow·pahkh kahkh	first
ñawpaqta	nyow·pahkh·tah	before (time)
ñawsa	nyow·sah	blind (adj)
ñiqin	nyeh·ken	first

P

-pa	·pah	of
pacha	pah·chah	world • universe • space • time
pacha kuyuy	pah·chah koo·yui	earthquake
pacha phuyu	pah·chah p-hoo·yoo	fog
pachan	pah·chahn	under
pagu	pah·goo	payment
pallay	pah·lyai	to pick up • to collect
pampa	pahm·pah	countryside • flat place • floor • plain
pampachay	pahm·pah·chai	to forgive
pana/pani	pah·nah/pah·nee	friend (female friend to male) • sister (of man)
panta	pahn·tah	wrong • mistaken
pantalun	pahn·tah·loon	trousers
pantay	pahn·tai	to make a mistake

paña	pah·nyah	right (not left)
paqta	pahkh·tah	perhaps
para	pah·rah	rain
pasahiru	pah·sah·hee·roo	passenger
pasaq kutilla	pah·sahkh koo·tee·lyah	constantly • always
pasay	pah·sai	to pass (on the street)
pasayuy	pah·sah·yui	to enter
pastilla	pahs·tee·lyah	pill
pata	pah·tah	over • on
patapi	pah·tah·pee	above
phukuna waqra	p-hoo·koo·nah wahkh·rah	Andean horn
pin	peen	who
-pi	·pee	on • in • at
pichay	pee·chai	to clean • to sweep
pikaq	pee·kahkh	scorpion
piluta	pee·loo·tah	ball
pipas	pee·pahs	someone
piqpa	pekh·pah	whose
pirqa	per·kah	wall
pirqachay	per·kah·chai	to build
-pis	·pees	also • too • and
pisi	pee·see	few • little • scarce
pisi pisilla	pee·see pee·see·lyah	a little bit
pitay	pee·tai	to smoke (a cigarette)
plasa	plah·sah	plaza
prisisaqpaq	pree·see·sahkh·pahkh	urgent
puchuy	poo·chui	be left over (excess)
pukara	poo·kah·rah	fort • fortress
pukllana pampa	pook·lyah·nah pahm·pah	park • playing field
pukllapayay	pook·lyah·pah·yai	to make fun of
pukllay	pookh·lyai	to play (game/sport) • game • match (sport)
pukyu	pook·yoo	spring (water)
punta	poon·tah	peak (mountain)
puñuna	poo·nyoo·nah	bed
puñuy	poo·nyui	to sleep
puñuy aysay	poo·nyui ai·sai	sleepy
puqusqa	po·kos·kah	ripe
puquy	po·koy	to produce
puriq	poo·rekh	traveller
puriy	poo·ree	to hike • to walk • to travel • trip
purun llaqta	poo·roon lyahkh·tah	ruins
pusamuy	poo·sah·mui	to fetch
pusaq	poo·sahkh	guide (person)
pusay	poo·sai	to lead • to guide
puskay	poos·kai	to spin (thread)

P

PH

phasil	fah·seel	easy
phawaq	p-hah·wahkh	quick
phaway	p-hah·wai	to fly • to run • race
phawariy	p-hah·wah·ree	to run
phawaylla	p-hah·wai·lyah	fast (movement) • quickly
phiña	p-hee·nyah	angry
phistihay	fees·tee·hai	to celebrate
phukuy	p-hoo·kui	to play (music)
phuspuru	p-hoos·poo·roo	match (to light fires)

P'

p'acha	p'ah·chah	dress • clothes
p'achallikuy	p'ah·chah·lyee·kui	to wear clothes • to dress oneself
p'akisqa	p'ah·kees·kah	broken
p'akiy	p'ah·kee	to break
p'alta	p'ahl·tah	flat
p'inqasqa	p'en·kahs·kah	embarrassed
p'itay	p'ee·tai	to jump
p'uchukay	p'oo·choo·kai	to finish
p'uku	p'oo·koo	dish • plate
p'uti	p'oo·tee	key • lock

Q

-q	·kh	of
qallariy	kah·lyah·ree	to begin • to start
qanra	kahn·rah	dirty
qaparqachay	kah·pahr·kah·chai	to scream
qaqa	kah·kah	cliff • stone • rock • strong • durable
qara	kah·rah	leather • skin
qaray	kah·rai	to serve food • to feed
qasa	kah·sah	ice
qasay	kah·sai	to freeze
qasi kawsay	kah·see kow·sai	peace
qata	kah·tah	blanket
qatichikuy	kah·tee·chee·kui	to copy
qatiq	kah·tekh	next • following • descendant
qatiy	kah·tee	to follow
qaylla	kai·lyah	near
qayna	kai·nah	last
qayqa	kai·kah	crazy
qilla	ke·lyah	lazy

qilqa	kel·kah	letter
qilqana	kel·kah·nah	pen • pencil
qilqay	kel·kai	to write
qincha	ken·chah	fence
qiru	ke·ro	cup (ceremonial, of the Incas)
qispi	kes·pee	crystal • glass • free (at liberty)
qulqisapa	kol·ke·sah·pah	rich
qunqay	kon·kai	to forget
qura	ko·rah	herb • plant
qurawan qampiq	ko·rah·wahn kahm·pekh	herbalist
quri	ko·ree	gold
qurpa	kor·pah	guest
qurpa wasi	kor·pah wah·see	accommodation
qurpachana	kor·pah·chah·nah	accommodation
quy	koy	to give • to pay
quya	ko·yah	queen
quykuy	koy·kui	to pay
quyllur	koy·lyoor	stars

QH

qhali kay	k-hah·lee kai	health
qhalilla	k-hah·lee·lyah	safe
qhampu	k-hahm·poo	spider
qhapaq	k-hah·pahkh	powerful • rich
qhapiru	k-hah·pee·roo	band
qhaqllin	k-hahkh·lyeen	jaw (lower)
qhari	k-hah·ree	man
qhatuy	k-hah·tui	to sell at a market
qhatu	k-hah·too	market
qhawachiy	k-hah·wah·chee	to show
qhawariy	k-hah·wah·ree	to look • to look after
qhaway	k-hah·wai	to watch • to see • care
qhilli	k-he·lyee	dirty
qhipapi	k-he·pah·pee	behind
qhipata	k-he·pah·tah	afterwards
qhipay	k-he·pai	to stay • to remain
qhusi	k-ho·see	blue (of eyes only)

Q'

q'aytu	k'ai·too	string
q'ipi	k'e·pee	backpack • package
q'ipiy	k'e·pee	to carry (on the back)
q'iyachay	k'e·yah·chai	to become infected
q'uchukuy	k'o·choo·kui	to celebrate

Q

DICTIONARY

q'uncha	k'on·chah	stove
q'uñi	k'o·nyee	warm • hot
q'uñikuy	k'o·nyee·kui	to warm up
q'uñiy	k'o·nyee	to heat
q'upa	k'o·pah	garbage • rubbish
q'usmi	k'os·mee	smoke
q'usñi	k'os·nyee	smoke
q'ulurichiy	k'o·too·ree·chee	to entertain

R

rakiy	rah·kee	to separate
rantiy	rahn·tee	to buy • to exchange • to barter
raphi	rah·p-hee	sheet (paper)
rap'a	rah·p'ah	page
raqch'i	rahkh·ch'ee	ceramic • pottery
raqra kunka	rahkh·rah koon·kah	hoarse
ratuchalla	rah·too·chah·lyah	fast (time)
ratulla	rah·too·lyah	quickly
rawray unquy	row·rai on·koy	temperature • fever
-rayku	-rai·koo	reason • because of
raymi	rai·mee	festival • holiday
rikch'akuq	reekh·ch'ah·kokh	lookalike • similar
rikch'aq	reekh·ch'ahkh	kind (type)
rikch'arichiy	reekh·ch'ah·ree·chee	to wake
rikch'ariy	reekh·ch'ah·ree	to wake
riki	ree·kee	of course
rikuchikuy	ree·koo·chee·kui	gift • present
rikurichiy	ree·koo·ree·chee	to exhibit
rikuy	ree·kui	to see
riluh	ree·lookh	clock • watch
rimay	ree·mai	to speak • to talk • language • word
rimaykuy	ree·mai·kui	to explain
ripuy	ree·pui	to leave • to go away
riqsichiy	rekh·see·chee	to show • to introduce (a person)
riqsinakuqmasi	rekh·see·nah·kokh·mah·see	friend
riqsisqa	rekh·sees·kah	famous
riqsiy	rekh·see	to know (people/places) • to get to know • to recognise
riy	ree	to go
rumi	roo·mee	rock • stone
runa	roo·nah	humankind • people • person • Quechua speaker

runakuna	roo·nah·koo·nah	people
rupha	roo·p-hah	fever • temperature • hot
ruphariy	roo·p-hah·ree	to feel hot (person)
ruphay	roo·p-hai	burn • sunlight
ruqya	rokh·yah	noise
ruq'tu	rokh'·too	deaf
ruruy	roo·rui	to produce
ruwana	roo·wah·nah	job
ruwanayuq	roo·wah·nah·yokh	busy
ruwasqa	roo·wahs·kah	done (a task)
ruway	roo·wai	to do • to make

S

saksasqa	sahkh·sahs·kah	full (after a meal)
saku	sah·koo	jacket (of a man)
samariy	sah·mah·ree	to breathe
samay	sah·mai	rest (relax) • to rest
sami	sah·mee	luck
samiyuq	sah·mee·yokh	lucky
sapa	sah·pah	alone • each • every
sapanka	sah·pahn·kah	each • every
sapaq	sah·pahkh	different • other
saqillay	sah·ke·lyai	to allow • to permit
saqiy	sah·kay	to leave something
saruy	sah·rui	to step on
sasa	sah·sah	hard • difficult
sat'iy	sah·t'ee	to inject • to puncture
sayachiy	sah·yah·chee	to stop (someone else)
sayaq	sah·yahkh	steep
sayarichiy	sah·yah·ree·chee	to build
sayay	sah·yai	to stop (oneself) • to stand • size • to size
sayk'usqa	sai·k'oos·kah	tired
saywa	sai·wah	border
sichus	see·choos	if
siki	see·kee	bottom (body)
silq'u	sel·k'o	signature
simi	see·mee	language • word • mouth • lip
sinchi	seen·chee	strong (person) • very
sipas	see·pahs	young woman
sipascha	see·pahs·chah	young woman
siq'inchay	se·k'en·chai	to draw
siqay	se·kai	to climb
siqsiy	sekh·see	itch (sensation)
siray	see·rai	to sew
sirikuy	see·ree·kui	to lie down

siriy	see·ree	to lie down
sispa	sees·pah	near • close
siwk	syookh	smooth • straight
sulpáy niy	sool·pai nee	to thank
sumaq	soo·mahkh	handsome • beautiful • nice • tasty
sumaq kawsayniyuq	soo·mahkh kow·sai·nee·yokh	honest
suni	soo·nee	long (length) • high
sunqu tupachiy	son·ko too·pah·chee	to (be in) love
suphu	soo·p-hoo	hair (body or animal)
suti	soo·tee	name
suti silq'uy	soo·tee sel·k'oy	to sign (a document)
sutichay	soo·tee·chai	to call • to name
sut'u	soo·t'oo	wet
suwakuy	soo·wah·kui	to rob
suway	soo·wai	to steal
suwirti	soo·weer·tee	luck
suyay	soo·yai	to expect • to wait
suyk'u	sui·k'oo	cup
suynay	sui·nai	sound
suyt'u	sui·t'oo	long (length) • high
suyu	soo·yoo	region

T

-ta	·tah	towards • to
taki	tah·kee	song
takiy	tah·kee	to sing
taksa	tahkh·sah	short • average
taksa puñuna	tahkh·sah poo·nyoo·nah	twin bed
takuriy	tah·koo·ree	to disturb
tanqay	tahn·kai	to push
tanta	tahn·tah	crowd • group
tapuna	tah·poo·nah	question
tapunakuy	tah·poo·nah·kui	to argue
tapuy	tah·pui	to ask (a question)
taqruy	tahkh·roy	to mix
tarikuy	tah·ree·kui	to find (something lost)
tarpuy	tahr·pui	to plant
tawa k'uchuyuq	tah·wah k'oo·choo·yokh	square (shape)
tayriyay	tai·ree·yai	to be late
timpuraq	teem·poo·rahkh	early in the afternoon
tinku	teen·koo	average • medium-sized
tinkuy	teen·kui	to meet • to meet up with
tiqsimuyu	tekh·see·moo·yoo	world • universe • space • time • Earth

tiyana	tee·yah·nah	chair • seat
tiyay	tee·yai	to live in • to sit
trawu	trah·woo	alcohol • liquor
trukiy	troo·kee	to barter • to exchange
tukay	too·kai	to play (music)
tukuy	too·kui	to finish • end • limit • everything • every • all
tullpa	tooly·pah	clay stove
tullu	too·lyoo	bone • thin • skinny
tupay	too·pai	to meet • to meet up with
tura	too·rah	friend (male friend of woman)
turi	too·ree	brother (of woman)
turiyay	too·ree·yai	to make fun of
tusuy	too·sui	dance • to dance
tuta	too·tah	evening • night • dark
tuta mikhuy	too·tah mee·k-hui	dinner
tutallamanta	too·tah·lyah·mahn·tah	early in the morning
tutamanta mikhuna	too·tah·mahn·tah mee·k-hoo·nah	breakfast
tutaraq	too·tah·rahkh	early in the morning
tutayay	too·tah·yai	to get dark
tuwallo	too·wah·lyah	towel

TH

thanta	t-han·tah	old (worn out)
thatkiy	t-haht·kee	to step

T'

t'aqasqa	t'ah·kahs·kah	separated
t'aqay	t'ah·kai	to separate
t'aqsay	t'ahkh·sai	to wash (clothes/hair)
t'ikray	t'eekh·rai	to translate
t'uqu	t'o·ko	hole • window
t'uru	t'oo·roo	mud

U

uhay	oo·hai	drink • to drink
uhu	oo·hoo	cough
uhuy	oo·hui	to cough
ukhu	oo·k-hoo	deep • inside
ukhupi	oo·k-hoo·pee	inside • among
ukyay	ookh·yai	drink • to drink
uliyay	oo·lee·yai	baptism

uma llaqta	oo·mah lyahkh·tah	capital city
unay	oo·nai	delay • to delay • past
upa	oo·pah	mute • deaf
uran	oo·rahn	below
uray	oo·rai	under
urmay	oor·mai	to fall
urpi	oor·pee	dove (also an endearment)
urpu	oor·poo	jar
usa	oo·sah	lice
usqhaq	oos·k-hakh	speedy
usqhay	oos·k-hai	fast • quickly (movement)
usqhaypaq	oos·k-hai·pahkh	urgent
usqhayta	os·k-hai·tah	immediately • very soon
ususi	oo·soo·see	daughter (of father)
utaq	oo·tahkh	or
uyakuy	oo·yah·kui	to agree to • to accept
uyariy	oo·yah·ree	to hear • to listen • to understand

W

wahay	wah·hai	to call (shout/ telephone)
wakcha	wahkh·chah	poor • poor person
wakcha kay	wahkh·chah kai	poverty
wakin	wah·keen	part • rest (remaining)
wakinkunalla	wah·keen·koo·nah·lyah	some (animate object)
wakiwakillan	wah·kee·wah·kee·lyan	some (inanimate object)
waksi	wahkh·see	steam
wampar	wahm·pahr	table
wampu	wahm·poo	boat
-wan	·wahn	with
wañusqa	wah·nyoos·kah	dead
wañuy	wah·nyui	to die
waq	wahkh	other
waqachiy	wah·kah·chee	to play (music)
waqay	wah·kai	to cry
waqaychay	wah·kai·chai	to keep
waqllichiy	wahkh·lyee·chee	to detour
waqlliy	wahkh·lyee	to detour
waqtanpi	wahkh·tahn·pee	beside (next to)
waqtu	wahkh·too	alcohol • liquor
waqyay	wahkh·yai	to call (shout/ telephone)
waq'a	wah·k'ah	crazy
wara	wah·rah	underpants • trousers
warmi	wahr·mee	wife • woman
warmichakuy	wahr·mee·chah·kui	to marry (man says)
wasi	wah·see	house
wasi ayllu	wah·see ai·lyoo	home
wasi-masi	wah·see·mah·see	neighbour
waskha	wahs·k-hah	rope
wata	wah·tah	year • age
wata hunt'ay	wah·tah hoon·t'ai	birthday
watay	wah·tai	to tie
watiqmanta	wah·tekh·mahn·tah	again
watukuy	wah·too·kui	to miss (person) • to visit
waturikuy	wah·too·ree·kui	to visit
watuq	wah·tokh	fortune teller
wat'a	wah·t'ah	island
wawa	wah·wah	baby (human)
wawa qhawaq	wah·wah k-hah·wahkh	babysitter
wawtisay	wow·tee·sai	baptism
wayaqa	wah·yah·kah	bag • purse • handbag
wayk'uy	wai·k'ui	to cook
wayllunakuy	wai·lyoo·nah·kui	to fall in love
waylluy	wai·lyui	love • to love
waylluq	wai·lokh	lover
wayna	wai·nah	young man
wayqi	wai·ke	brother (of man) • friend (male friend of man)
wayq'u	wai·k'o	deep valley
wayra	wai·rah	air
wayt'ay	wai·t'ai	to swim
wichay	wee·chai	to climb • up • uphill • north
wiksayuq	weekh·sah·yokh	pregnant (human)
willa	wee·lyah	news
willachikuy	wee·lyah·chee·kui	message
willakuy	wee·lyah·kui	to confess (tell) • story
willay	wee·lyai	to advise • to inform • to warn
wintana	ween·tah·nah	window
wiñay	wee·nyai	to grow • age
wiñay hunt'asqa	wee·nyai hoon·t'ahs·kah	adult
wira	wee·rah	fat • grease
wisikilita	wee·see·kee·lee·tah	bicycle
wisq'ana	wees·k'ah·nah	lock
wisq'asqa	wees·k'ahs·kah	shut
wisq'ay	wees·k'ai	to close • to shut
wulsiku	wool·see·koo	pocket
wutilla	woo·tee·lyah	bottle
wutilla kichana	woo·tee·lyah kee·chah·nah	bottle opener

Y

yachachiy	yah·*chah*·chee	to teach • to explain
yachay	*yah*·chai	to learn • to know (facts) • education
yachayniyuq	yah·chai·*nee*·yokh	intelligent • wise
yananchakuy	yah·nahn·*chah*·kui	to marry • wedding
yanapay	yah·*nah*·pai	to aid • to assist • to help
yanqallan	yahn·*kah*·lyahn	free (no cost)
yapamanta	yah·pah·*mahn*·tah	again
yapa yapa	*yah*·pah *yah*·pah	often
yaqa	*yah*·kah	almost • more or less
yawarchay	yah·*wahr*·chai	to bleed
yaya	*yah*·yah	priest • God
yunka	*yoon*·kah	jungle • forest
yupay	*yoo*·pai	to count
yupaychay	yoo·*pai*·chai	to respect • to worship
yupaychay wasi	yoo·*pai*·chai *wah*·see	temple
yuray	*yoo*·rai	to plant
yuyay	*yoo*·yai	to think • to remember • thought
yuyay quy	*yoo*·yai koy	advice
yuyariy	yoo·*yah*·ree	to remember
yuyaychay	yoo·*yai*·chai	to advise • to counsel
yuyaysapa	yoo·yai·*sah*·pah	intelligent • wise
yuyayukuy	yoo·yah·*yoo*·kui	to realise

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